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ABSTRACT

Two of the papers on national bibliography compiled here are printed in the original language as well as English translation: (1) "Le Congres de Paris sur les bibliographies nationales et ses recommendations: dix ans apres, objectifs partiellement atteints" = "The Paris Congress on National Bibliographies and Its Recommendations: Ten Years Later, Objectives Partially Achieved" (Marcelle Beaudiquez); (2) "The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Contribution to the Development of National Bibliographies" (Barbara Jover); (3) "Progress, Problems and Prospects in Current National Bibliographies: Implementations of the ICNB International Congress on National Bibliographies Recommendations" (Barbara L. Bell); (4) "Die Anwendung von Klassifikationssystemen in Nationalbibliographien" = "The Usage of Classification Systems in National Bibliographies" (Barbara Kelm and Walther Traiser); (5) "The Future of the National Bibliography" (P. R. Lewis); and (6) "Development of the Tanzania National Bibliography since the 1977 Congress on National Bibliographies" (Theophilus E. Mlaki). (MES)

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Division of Bibliographic Control

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES SEMINAR

Sessions: *80 Tuesday 8.30 – 10.00*
89 Tuesday 10.30 – 12.00
101 Tuesday 13.00 – 14.30

Le Congrès de Paris sur les bibliographies nationales et ses recommendations: dix ans après, objectifs partiellement atteints *(74-BIBCO-1-F)*	Marcelle Beaudiquez Bibliothèque nationale Paris France
The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) contribution to the development of national bibliographies *(75-BIBCO-2-E)*	Barbara Jover Library Association Publishing London UK
Progress, problems and prospects in current national bibliographies: implementations of the ICNB recommendations *(76-BIBCO-3-E)*	Barbara L Bell The College of Wooster Wooster Ohio USA
Die Anwendung von Klassifikationssystemen in Nationalbibliographien *(77-BIBCO-4-G)*	Barbara Kelm Walther Traiser Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt am Main Bundesrepublik Deutschland
The future of the national bibliography *(131-BIBCO-5-E)*	P R Lewis British Library London UK

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LE CONGRÈS DE PARIS SUR LES BIBLIOGRAPHIES NATIONALES ET SES RECOMMANDATIONS: DIX ANS APRÈS, OBJECTIFS PARTIELLEMENT ATTEINTS

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RÉSUMÉ

En célébration du congrès de Paris de 1977 sur les bibliographies nationales, l'auteur, après un rappel des principes de contrôle bibliographique universel, expose les points qui ont été discutés par les participants et la teneur des recommandations qui ont été publiées par l'Unesco en 1978. Elle analyse ensuite les actions mises en oeuvra par les différents partenaires (Bureau international de l'IFLA pour le CBU, Unesco, agences bibliographiques nationales ...), celles qui se sont développées au-delà des exigences du congrès, et celles qui n'ont pas été entreprises. Elle termine par quelques suggestions d'action sur des points pratiques comme le fascicule d'introduction des bibliographies nationales et met en garde contre le fossé qui se creuse entre les pays en développement et les autres, dans la réalisation du contrôle bibliographique national, en particulier devant l'essor des réseaux automatisés d'échanges internationaux de données.

Introduction

Nous célébrons cette année le 10e anniversaire du Congrès de Paris sur les bibliographies nationales mais il y a près de 15 ans déjà que le concept du contrôle bibliographique universel (CBU), programme lancé par le FIAB au congrès de Grenoble en 1973 puis entériné par l'Unesco, s'est imposé dans le monde des bibliothèque et de l'information. Il est temps, pour regarder comment s'est développé ce qui fait notre environnement professionnel quotidien: les différentes composantes du CBU en particulier le triptyque agence bibliographique – dépôt légal – bibliographie nationale.

Ayant participé au congrès de Grenoble puis au Congrès de Paris, ayant été de 1981 à 1985 présidente de la Division du Contrôle bibliographique, il m'a semblé intéressant, pour répondre à la demande des organisateurs de ce séminaire, de faire ce bilan: il s'agit de savoir en quio 1977 est une date charnière, de savior si le congrès a été in moteur, un révélateur ou un aboutissement. Pour cela il est nécessaire de rappeler, ne serait-ce que pour les collègues qui nous ont rejoints depuis moins de dix ans, et ce sera ma première partie, le contexte bibliographique dans les années qui ont précédé le congrès, puis dans une deuxième partie, de présenter le congrès lui-même et ses recommandations pur mieux mesurer les réalisations accomplies et le travail qui reste à accomplir. Je veux préciser tout de suite que cette communication n'est pas le premier bilan du Congrès de Paris. Plusieurs collègues l'on déjà fait il y a quelques années. Pour écrire ma communication j'ai été amenée à relire leurs travaux ainsi qu'un certain nombre d'articles et de communications d'autres collègues qui ont beaucoup travaillé (et qui pour certains travaillent encore) au sein de l'IFLA. Leurs nome figurent dans la bibliographie des sources en page 16 de cette communication. Qu'il me soit permis avant de commencer de rendre hommage particulièrement à deux d'entre eux: Dorothy Anderson, ancienne directrice du Bureau international de l'IFLA pour le CBU et Gerhard Pomassl de la Deutsche Bücherei à Leipzig, ancien président de la section de bibliographie.

I. *Le contrôle bibliographique de 1973 à*

Herman Liebaers écrivait en 1974: "de nombreuses composantes du CBU existaient avant que le nom soit inventé" et le bibliothécaires de début des années 70 participaient au CBU comme M. Jourdain faisait de la prose: c'est-à-dire sans le savoir! En effet aucune des 3 grandes composantes qui forment aujourd'hui l'ossature du CBU à savoir l'agence bibliographique, le dépôt légal, la bibliographie nationale n'a été "crée" dans les années 70. Elles sont largement antérieures, mais ce sont les liens étroits entre ces composantes qui ont été révélés à cette époque.

Je rappelerai simplement que le monde des bibliothèques et de l'information à cette époque, était déjà tourné vers ce problème. L'Unesco avait organisé plusieurs réunions régionales sur les systèmes bibliothéconomiques nationaux (Quito en 1966, Colombo en 1967, Kampala en 1970 puis Le Caire en 1974).

Le contexte international était à l'expansion; la création d'universités et de bibliothèques en grand nombre entaînait un immense besoin d'acquisitions dont il fallait maîtriser le contrôle bibliographique. En 1966 à La Haye pendant l'International meeting of cataloguing experts, la Bibliothèque du Congrès présente son programme de catalogage partagé (Share Cataloguing Programme): pour faire face à ses besoins elle propose d'utiliser les descriptions de documents qui existent déjà dans d'autres bibliographies courantes dans la mesure où ces descriptions ne sont pas fondamentalement incompatibles. Une telle politique rencontre aussitôt un grand intérêt. Elle ne pouvait que susciter des études internationales de normalisation dans le catalogage; elle entraînait aussi l'ouverture de bureaux américains de catalogage dans des pays défavorisés, bureaux qui allaient devenir grâce à une collaboration réelle avec les pays, des sortes d'agences bibliographiques régionales. Certes la notion de "partage", mal comprise, créait parfois une sorte de malaise car on voyait surtout un "récupérateur" de ressources plutôt qu'un "partageur", mais c'est cependant l'application de ce programme qui a servi de révélateur au besoin réel de CBU chez les bibliothécaires du monde entier et particulièrement dans les pays du Tiers Monde. Le nombre d'articles dans les revues professionnelles des années 70 consacré à la question du contrôle bibliographique en porte témoignage.

En 1973 à Grenoble l'IFLA organise le premier congrès sur le CBU avec une table ronde réservée aux problèmes spécifiques des pays en développement.

En 1974 D. Anderson présente à l'Unesco au nom de l'IFLA une étude intitulée "*UBC: a long term policy. A plan for action*" (1), publiée la même année chez Saur dans ce qui allait devenir la collection *IFLA publications*. Dans cette étude, tous les principes sont posés, tous les moyens à mettre en oeuvre, nationaux et internationaux, définis. Il s'agissait de donner une dynamique aux bibliothèques et aux bibliothécaires, quittant l'état passif de gardiens de collections pour le rôle actif de porteurs et diffuseurs d'informations dans une communauté réellement internationale.

D. Anderson définissait le CBU selon une formule simple, toujours reprinse dans les travaux postérieurs:

"The purpose of the system is to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries".

Le caractéristique du CBU, sa nouveauté, c'est donc l'etendue de son champ d'action, de le compatibilité des systèmes automatisés à l'adoption de normes bibliothéconomiques par les pays du Tiers Monde. C'est aussi la certitude, et l'on peut dire la croyance, que la contribution de tous est importante, qu'il peut y avoir entre les pays une différence quantitative mais non qualitative. Ce que D. Anderson exprime ainsi:

"All countries can participate as component parts of a world wide UBC system if their contribution follows patterns and standards that are universal; and equally can receive".

Après la Conférence intergouvernmentale de l'Unesco de 1974, l'IFLA crée en juillet de cette même année, son Bureau international pour le CBU avec pour directeur D. Anderson, et plusieurs responsables des sections de l'IFLA conceernées par les problèmes de contrôle bibliographique deviennent membres du Comité directeur. Le Bureau va être un moteur fabuleux pour le développement du CBU assurant un écorme travail de définition et de structuration, multipliant les publications et la diffusion d'information dans *International Cataloguing*, ainsi que les interventions d'assistance en particulier par la présence d'experts comme son directeur.

Au cours des années 70, de nombreaux pays s'efforcent de structurer leurs systèmes bibliographiques et les enquâtes de l'Unesco pour les *Services bibliographiques dans le monde* peuvent rendre compte de ce phénomèna.

De 1970 à 1977, pays ont créé leur bibliographie nationale courante, 5 pays ont notablement amélioré la leur; on comptait en 1978 18 pays dans lesquels existaient une législation de dépôt légal sens qu'il existe une bibliographie nationale courante, tandis que 12 pays publiaient une bibliographie nationale courante sans bénéficier d'une législation de dépôt légal (14). Quatre types de recensements existaient alors: la bibliographie élaborée par la bibliothèque nationale ou un institut bibliographique, la bibliographie annocée dans les listes d'acquisitions d'une grande bibliothèque dépositaire, la bibliographie publiée en annexe de Journal Officiel et la liste des enregistrements publiée en annexe du dépôt légal ou du copyright. En 1977 encore, 15 pays avaient automatisé la production de leur bibliographie nationals (14). En 1976, dans une communication présentée au Congrès de Lausanne (3) je signalais déjà 3 tendances positives:

- la multiplication des organismes officiels ou semi officiels responsables de la publication de la bibliographie nationale; celle-ci étant donc de moins en moins laissée aux soins d'organismes privés ou d'individus.
- les relations directes qui existent désormais très souvent entre le Service de dépôt légal et l'organisme responsable de la

publication de la bibliographie.
- les améliorations des lois de dépôt légal qui s'appliquent à un nombre plus diversifié de types de documents (en particulier pour l'audiovisuel).

Mais je déplorais par contre de nombreux points négatifs en particulier: l'absence de définition de la bibliographie nationale courante, les disparités des législations de dépôt légal, les disparités de contenu des bibliographies nationales courantes quant à la nature des documents recensés, les problèms liés au délai d'enregistrement et à la périodicité de la bibliographie nationale courante et enfin je soulignais le fait que certains pays ayant créé leur bibliographie nationale courante à une date donnée éprouvent ensuite de grandes difficultés à la faire paraître régulièrement et je concluais en disant que la Conférence de Paris attendue pour 1977 devrait se pencher sur ces problèmes.

Au sein de l'IFLA, les membres de ce qui s'appelait encore le Comité de bibliographie vont progressivement abandonner les études théoriques sur les relations entre bibliographie et bibliothèque qui étaient à leur programme depuis la création du comité, pour s'attaquer aux problèms pratiques, de structure de contenu ou de classement des bibliographies nationales et commencer une collaboration fructueuse avec le Bureau international de l'IFLA pour le CBU. Le Président, G. Pomassi et la secrétaire, I. Bagrove, participent à la réunion d'experts de Paris en 1975 pour la préparation du Congrès de Pris. G. Pomassel devient alors membre du comité d'organisation et prépare deux documents qui allaient être beaucoup utilisés pendant la conférence: les tables synoptiques sur les bibliographies nationales courantes (12) et une étude sur les législations de dépôt légal existantes (11).

Ce virage dans le concret dès 1975 allait ancrer plus profondément le comité au sein de l'IFLA. En 1977 il devanait Section de bibliographie en même temps que se créait la Division du contrôle bibliographique. Membre du Comité de bibliographie, j'ai assisté au Congrès de Paris comme invitée de l'Unesco en raison de ma participation aux enquêtes des *Services bibliographiques dans le monde* mais d'autres membres du comité ont également pris une part active au congrès: I. Bagrova d'URSS qui remplaçait G. Pomassi malade, S. Aje du Nigeria, R. Cybulski de Pologne, K. Novak de RFA et K. Zotova de Bulgarie. La future section, heureuse de la tenue de ce congrès allait y voir discuter et souvent adopter les positions qu'elle défendait et allait pouvoir utiliser comme nous le verrons tout à l'heure les conclusions et recommandations comme base d'études ultérieures.

II. Le Congrès sur les bibliographies nationales

En septembre 1977, l'Unesco et l'IFLA ont donc réuni pour 4 jours de discussion les représentants de 72 Etats membres et de 11 organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales soit 145 spécialistes, avec 2 objectifs simples:

1. trouver un accord minumum sur la couverture, le contenu, le forme, la présentation, le classement et la périodicité des bibliographies nationales courantes
2. trouver une formule pour aider les pays à réaliser leur contrôle bibliographique national aussi bien de manière traditionnelle manuelle que de façon automatisée.

Pour cela les paricipants s'appuyaient sur un excellent document de travail préparé par le Bureau international de l'IFLA pour le CBU et intitulé: *La Bibliographie nationale: son rôle actuel et ses développements futurs* (5). Ce document exposait le rôle et la place de la bibliographie nationale courante, de l'agence bibliographique et du système d'édition dans le cadre du contrôle bibliographique national et du CBU; il définissait ensuits les spécificités de la bibliographie nationale courante en liaison avec le dépôt légal; présentait le choix des documents à enregistrer, les supports matériels et le contenu des notices; il terminait par des considérations sur le développement des bibliographies nationales courantes, le partage des ressources et les recommandations à prévoir. Pendant 4 jours, on a cherché des accords de caractère pratique sur les points de similitude, c'est-à-dire les éléments communs à toutes les bibliographies nationales courantes, quelles que soient les dimensions du pays et le volume de ses publications.

Les représentants des pays du Tiers Monde étaient les plus fermes, les plus enthousiastes mais aussi les plus réaslistes: ils réclamaient de l'Unesco des déclarations énergiques comme argumentation plus efficace dans la recherche d'un meilleur soutien de leur gouvernement en même temps qu'ils considéraient parfois, et à juste titre, qu'on mettait la charrue avant les boeufs en s'efforçant de promouvoir la production d'une bibliographie nationale courante dans des pays où l'analphabétisme dépassait parfois 80%.

"Je me souviens encore", comme disait Georges Pérec, de quel ques points qui ont été longuement et parfois âprement discutés:
- les similitudes et les différences entre les notions de droit d'auteur et de dépôt légal.
- le problème des pays où l'édition nationale est multilingue et utilise des écritures diverses, et qui ont des diffucultés à assurer le recensement bibliographique dans les écritures originales.
- les problèmes de translittération qui découlent du point précédent et pour lesquels on réclamait des solutions internationales.
- les lacunes et les insuffisances du contrôle bibliographique des publications des organisations internationales
- les "risques" nés du droit laissé à l'agence de choisir parmi le dépôt légal les documents qui doivent être recensés dans la bibliographie.
- et aussi, liés à ce libre choix, tous les problèmes de terminologie visant à définir les catégories de documents à recenser et leur ordre de priorité.

Par contre, nous avons passé relativement peu de temps sur les problèmes soulevés par l'automatisation: on a discuté du développement du réseau MARC, du nouveau support de production que représentent le bandes magnétiques, du problème du droit d'auteur applicable aux notices enregistrées sur bandes mais on a proclamé et accepté comme postulat l'"universalité" de la bibliographie nationale imprimée.

A la fin du congrès, les participants ont adopté 23 recommandations:
- soit à l'intention des gouvernements sur la nécessité de créer ou d'améliorer la législation de dépôt légal.
- soit à l'intention de l'Unesco pour préparer une loi modèle de dépôt légal et organiser les formations nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre de la plupart des recommandations.
- soit à l'intention des agences nationales elles-mêmes pour tout ce qui concerne les recommandations sur l'adoption de règles internationales pour la description et l'identification des documents (ISBD, ISBN, ISSN ...), sur la définition de la couverture, du contenu et du classement des bibliographies nationales, sur les rapports de l'agence avec les centres ISDS.
- soit à l'intention des organismes internationaux pour le contrôle bibliographiques de leurs publications.
- soit à l'intention de l'IFLA (bien que le nom de la Fédération ne figure pas dans les recommandations) pour la réalisation d'études diverses sus sur la définition des nouvelles catégories de documents à recenser ou la production et l'utilisation des fiches catalographiques ou l'établissement de directives en matière de contrôle des vedettes ou les relations ISDS/ISBD(S)
...

A ces recommandations était joint un texte détaillé définissant les objectifs et les fonctions de l'agence bibliographique nationale.

Ainsi, comme le dit très justement R. Cheffins (6), le Congrès n'était pas un point de départ, il n'a rien créé; ce n'était pas non plus un bilan ni une fin; il n'a pas tourné une page. Ce fut cependant un point de focalisation des intérêts communs que l'IFLA et l'Unesco portaient au développement bibliographique depuis denombreuses années; il avait permis aux experts de se rencontrer pour tenter de traduire en recommandations internationales un quotidien plus ou moins aisément vécu.

On l'a vu, ce congrès s'était voulu résolument pratique allant parfois jusque dans les moindres détails en ce qui concerne la page de titre ou le fascicule d'introducation dont je reparlerai plus loin par exemple. Dans d'autres cas il était resté très vague dans ses formulations en particulier pour toutes les recommandations qui impliquaient des accords avec d'autres organismes comme les organisations internationales productrices d'information ou les systèmes internationaux d'information.

Enfin certains aspects figurant dès 1974 dans l'étude de Dorothy Anderson n'ont pratiquement pas été discutés; on peut donner deux exemples outre les problèmes spécifiques de l'automatisation déjà évoqués, celui des non-livres et du matérial audiovisuel et celui du contrôle bibliographique rétrospecitif. Toutefois quelques mois plus tard, avec la publication du *Rapport final*, la communauté internationale des bibliothèques disposait d'un texte précis et structuré sur lequel elle pouvait s'appuyer pour réaliser au mieux le contrôle bibliographique dans chaque pays. Comment allait-elle recevoir ces recommandations?

III. L'Après congrès: 1977-1984

Pour comprendre l'impact des recommandations du congrès, voyons maintenant les actions de différents partenaires:
- L'Unesco allait remplir ses obligations: en décembre 1979 étaient publiées les recommendations concernant l'agence bibliographique nationale et la bibliographie nationale (9) ainsi que les propositions pour une législation sur le dépôt légal (10); et bien entendu les stages de formation pour les professionnels des agences bibliographiques ont continué à être organisés.

- Le Bureau international de l'IFLA pour le CBU a continué son travail de promotion des ISBD assurant leur révision constante et leur développement (ISBD(A) Antiquarian et ISBD(PM) Printed Music en 1980, ISBD(CP) Component Parts et ISBD(CF) Computer Files en 1986) et en soutenant les traductions nationales de ces ISBD (traduction des ISBD en catalan en 1987 par exemple). Les tâches du Bureau pour la mise en oeuvre du CBU ont été multiples: la lecture régulière de la revue *International Cataloguing* nous permet d'obtenir régulièrement les informations.
- L'IFLA elle-même a continué ses études et ses publications dans ce domaine: on peut citer *International study of copyright of bibliographic records in machine-readable form*, en 1983 dans la collection *IFLA Publications*.
- Les groupes de travail de la secion de bibliographie ont été consacrés de 1981 à 1985 au problème du contrôle bibliographique rétrospectif tant pour l'élaboration de recommandations pour la préparation des volumes cumulatifs des bibliographies nationales courantes que pour le recensement des lacunes dans les bibliographies rétrospectives nationales. De son côté la Division du contrôle bibliographique s'agrandissait en 1981 d'une troisième section consacrée aux problèmes de classification et d'indexation matière, l'un des domaines d'étude recommandé par le congrès qui préconisait à la fois l'adoption des classifications internationales de types CDU ou CDD et les développements nationaux de ces classifications pour les domaines historique ou culturel spécifiques.
- Il reste à voir enfin si les autres partenaires du congrès, c'est-à-dire en fait chaque pays par le biais de son agence bibliographique, se sont sentis suffisamment concernés par les recommandations du congrès pour modifier leur systèms bibliographique dans le sens voulu.

A Munich, en 1983, R. Cheffins dans une communication (6) présentée à la section de bibliographie avait déjà établi un bilan nuancé et dès 1982, D. Anderson, dans une nouvelle version mise à jour de son étude de 1974 définissait les domaines où le programme du CBU devait encore faire son chemin avant d'arrivar à son terme.

Avec 4 années de recul supplémentaire je vais seulement reprendre ici les grands axes du programme et analyser leur situation présente:

1. *une agence bibliographique bénéficiant du dépôt légal pour assurer en contre partie la production de la bibliographie nationale courants*

Répondant aux voeux du congrès, l'Unesco a, comme on l'a vu, dès 1979, publié ses recommandations pour les agences bibliographiques nationales. On ne peut pas dire actuellement que les organismes qui dans chaque pays sont à la base du système bibliothéconomique et bibliographique national remplissent toutes les fonctions définies dans les recommandations; mais chanque fois qu'il y a volonté de restructuration du système, la transformation se fait dans le sens d'un rapprochement entre l'agence, le dépôt légal et la bibliographie nationale. Lors des nouvelles créations de bibliographies nationales courantes par example c'est presque toujours un organisme officiel qui en a la charge et les restructurations importantes post-congrès comme au Kenya, à Singapour, en Tanzanie ou au Sénégal sont toutes en conformité avec les recommandations.

En ce qui concerne les législations de dépôt légal on peut considérer qu'elles existent presque partout mais elles sont loin de toutes comporter l'aspect documentaire préconisé par le congrès. Les modifications aux législions, postérieures à 1977, sont la plupart du temps liées à la producation de produits audio-visuels. Et il exists encore de nome breuses incertitudes sur l'application effective de la législation, ainsi qui des anomalies dans les statistiques. N'oublions pas d'ailleurs que ces insuffisances, difficiles à quantifier, existent aussi bien dans les pays de tradition éditoriale ancienne que dans les pays en développement.

2. une bibliographie nationale courante qui assure sa fonction informative par une rapidité de production adaptée

Chacun sait que la création la plus spectaculaire a été faite par les USA en 1983 avec la production des *NUC-US books* en microfiches, mais chacun sait également qu'an milieu de l'énorme appareil bibliographique américain il s'agit d'une "diversification des produits" plutôt que d'une véritable création. Par contre, plusieurs pays en développement ont créé leur bibliographie nationale depuis 1977. On peut citer la Barbade, le Bénin, le Cameroun, la Gambie, le Kenya, la Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée.

Ces créations sont sans doute réellement liées à l'impact du Congrès de Paris mais il ne faut pas oublier que, pour certains de ces pays, on est encore très loin d'une production régulière de la bibliographie nationale qui seule peut faire réellement participer le pays au CBU. D'ailleurs d'autres pays ayant créé leur bibliographie avant 1977 continuent à avoir des délais de recensement et de publication incompatibles avec la fonction d'information de la bibliographie nationale. Ceci est un problème grave pour lequel les solutions ne sont pas seulement d'ordre professionnel mais financier.

Barbara L. Bell dans son ouvrage *An Annotated guide to current national bibliographies* (Alexandria, Va; Chadwyck-Healey, 1986) recense 208 pays, Etats ou territoires; parmi eux 32 ne disposent pas de bibliographies nationales et ne figurent pas dans les bibliographies régionales ou les listes d'acquisitions de la Bibliothèque du Congrès; les pays qui n'ont pas encore créé leur bibliographie nationale courante sont de 2 sortes: soit leur production éditoriale est très faible, soit d'énormes difficultés intérieures ne leur ont pas permis de mettre sur pied un système bibliothéconomique quelconque bien qu'il existe presque toujours un organisme de type bibliothèque nationale.

3. une couverture de recensement clairement définie mais qui tienne compte des traditions locales

Le congrès, en définissant le bibliographie nationale comme un recensement à couverture territoriale auquel peut s'appliquer le dépôt légal, s'il a fixé une terminologie désormais non contestée n'a pu faire disparaître les recensements à base linguistique ou documentaire, ce qui n'etait pas son propos, mais il n'a surtout pas entraîné des transformations dans les présentations en dehors du changement radical de *Canadiana* qui dès 1981 présentait désormais son recensement en 2 parties distinctes, l'une pour les imprimés canadiens, l'autre pour les imprimés concernant le Canada. De nombreuses bibliographies nationales voient encore leur publication retardée par le recensement de documents étrangers et conservent souvent leur périodicité annuelle en partie pour cette raison.

Les autres modifications de contenu sont difficiles à analyser sans véritable enquête. Disons simplement qu'on voit assez souvent des créations de nouveaux fascicules en raison du recensement de nouvelles catégories de documents (l'Islande en 1979 pour les enregistrements sonores ou la RFA en 1987 pour les ouvrages concernant l'Allemagne).

4. adoption des diverses normalisations internationales

Le congrès avait recommandé l'adoption de normes internationales comme les ISBD pour la description catalographique. A partir de 1978 la 2e édition des AACR, en conformité avec les exigences des ISBD, allait être doptée par la plupart des pays anglosaxons et on peut voir dans la dernière enquête de l'Unesco qu'AACR et ISBD sont de plus en plus souvent utilisées. Les normes nationales sont pau à peu abandonnées ou mises en conformité et on n'en crée pas de nouvelles. La nécessité de cette codification internationale qui seule permet la reconnaissance des éléments de description dans l'échange d'information est donce définitivement perçue. En ce qui concerne les formats d'échanges des bibliographies automatisées, le développement du réseau MARC souhaité par le congrès s'est pleinement réalisé: de nombreux formats nationaux sont dérivés du MARC.

Les travaux en cours au sein de l'IFLA sur le format d'échange UNIMARC, concrétisés par la publication en 1987 de *UNIMARC Manual* montrent combien les partenaires sont conscients de l'absolue nécessité d'une compatibilité complète (m°eme si des pratiques différentes comme le catalogage à niveaux rendent ces travaux délicats). C'est aussi dans ce sens que vont les travaux entrepris avec l'Unesco et l'Unisist dès 1978 pour l'établissement d'un Format Commun de Communication (FCC).

En ce qui concerne les points d'accès aux notices c'est-à-dire tous les problèmes de vedettes d'autorité évoqués pendant le congrès, l'IFLA a effectivement constitué un groupe de travail pour mettre au point des principes et des règles internationalement acceptables pour la création et l'échange de données sur les vedettes. En 1984 ont été publiés des *Guidelines for authority and reference entries* mais de gros problèmes de définition sont encore à résoudre en particulier parce qu'on a plutôt tendance aujourd'hui à produire des listes internationales en liaison avec des systèmes automatisés (comme le LCNA, Canadiana ou les nouveaux fichiers de la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris) plutôt que les listes nationales réclamées par le Congrès.

IV. Aujourd'hui – demain: UBCIM Programme

On a pu voir de ce qui précède, que la plupart des recommandations du Congrès de Paris ont mis en oeuvre un certain nombre d'actions destinées à les faire appliquer, au moins partiellement.

Les autres orateurs de cette journées vous présenterons certains points particuliers sur lesquels le congrès a joué un rôle moteur souvent très positif; pour rester dans le cadre de cet exposé général, je voudrais rapidement dresser le bilan des points sur lesquels les

réalisations ont dépassé les recommandations du congrès et ceux où, au contraire elles sont restées très en-deçà.

1. On a dépassé les attentes du congrès sur 3 points au moins:
- le développement du contrôle bibliographique rétrospectif lié à la fois au développement de l'automatisation de la bibliographie courante et à la saisie automatisée des données rétrospectives. La fabrication des produits rétrospectifs est facilité quand le produit courant est satisfaisant et que la machine se charge des manipulations: la production de volumes cumulatifs accompagne souvent l'automatisation de la bibliographie courante. D'autre part de nombreuses bibliographies rétrospectives automatisées sont en cours de production (Canada, Australia, Norvège, Grande Bretagne, RFA, France) alors qu'il est peu d'exemples de réalisations manuelles.
- le développement de CIP comme solution nouvelle au problème de la rapidité de recensement. le catalogage avant publication était menttionné dans les recommandations du congrès comme nécessitant une étude sur le contenu des notices CIP elles-mêmes. Cette possibilité a suffisamment pris d'extension pour susciter en août 1982 un congrès Unesco/IFLA à Ottawa . On trouve maintenant le CIP pratiqué dans une quinzaine de pays au moins, à des degrés et selon des formes diverses. Il peut correspondre simplement à une multiplication du nombre de documents offrant des notices plus complètes au verso de la page de titre ou s'accompagner de la publication d'un recensement parallèle à la bibliographie nationale courante (comme en RFA) ou encore constituer comme en Grande Bretagne la première version des notices entrées en machine et enrichies ensuite des données manquantes ou incertaines dans le CIP pour arriver aux identifications correctes de la bibliographie nationale. Et l'on dispose depuis 1986 des recommandations sur le CIP établies à la suite du congrès d'Ottawa (8).
- le développement du partage des ressources. Dans sa recommandation 22 le congrès soutenait le développement de bibliographies régionales quand les ressources nationales sont insuffisantes. Malgré les aléas de la coopération, on peut dire que les développements de la *CARICOM bibliography* (pour les Caraïbes), du *Boletin bibliográfico* (pour l'Amérique latine), de *l'Arab bulletin of publications* (pour l'Afrique du Nord et le Moyen Orient) et enfin de la *South Pacific Bibliography* (pour les pays d'Océanie) sont tout à fait intéressants et permettent aux pays qu'elles regroupent une participation effective au CBU.
- le développement constant des automatisations de bibliographies nationales qui modifie parfois considérablement les services offerts par les agences bibliographiques. Un inventaire de ces nouveaux services a été publié en 1984 et réédité en 1986 par l'International MARC Project de la Deutsche Bibliothek de Frankfort am Main (*International guide to MARC databases and services: national magnectic tape services*). Actuellement on élabore les conventions d'échanges entre agences bibliographiques (*International transfers of national MARC records: guidelines for agreements relating to the transfer of national MARC records between national bibliographic agencies*). La fusion des 2 programmes fondamentaux de l'IFLA, CBU et IMP, en un programme unique au début de cette année est la preuve de cette mutation dont Peter Lewis parlera plus longuement et qui est peut-être le signe d'une remise en cause de l'"universalité" de la bibliographie nationale imprimée. Ajoutons enfin qu'en 10 ans les progrès du matérial informatique remettent en cause la primauté de l'alphabet latin et amènent aussi à envisager différemment la nécessité d'une translittération (ou romanisation) dans la mesure où ils permettront la connexion dans les réseaux internationaux des systèmes automatisés pour les écritures en caractères non latins.

2. Par contre on est resté en-deçà des recommandations du congrès sur toute une série de questions pratiques sur lesquelles les pays ont donné leur accord mais pour lesquelles ils ne font pas l'effort d'une modification:

On peut certes déplorer que les inadaptations des législations de dépôt légal et l'impossibilité de faire aboutir les propositions de recensement de catégories de documents autres que les monographies et les publications en série soient liées respectivement aux différences de systèmes juridiques nationaux ou aux inévitables différences de terminologie linguistique et de pratiques éditoriales, mais il est au moins un point qui n'a reça aucune concrétisation et qui avait pourtant fait l'unanimité des participants du congrès, c'est le fascicule d'introduction de la bibliographie nationale à fournir avec chaque abonnement et à tenir à jour.

On trouve dans les recommandations toutes les précisions concernant ce fascicule. Il devait indiquer: titre et périodicité, adresse de l(organisme responsable, catégories de documents recensées dans les fascicules réguliers et les suppléments, noms et adresses des organismes assurant les autres recensements, les catégories de documents recensées d'aucune manière dans le pays, le classement et les index, le lexique d'abréviations, les codes de translittération, le format d'enregistrement éventuel, le modèle du recto-verso de la page de titre ... L'utilité de ces précisions relève du simple bon sens.

Alors je propose de remettre à l'ordre du jour la résolution de ce problème. Comme première étape modeste d'une nouvelle série d'impulsions à donner pour une meilleure réalisation du CBU, la Division ou la Section de bibliographie pourrait se pencher sur le problème et faire des propositions concrètes susceptibles de faire bouger les agences bibliographiques nationales.

Conclusion

Je pense avoir montré que le Congrès de Paris, malgré ses limites, a été une étape décisive de structuration pour le concept du CBU en même temps qu'il était la preuve, au-delà des différences, que la communauté des bibliothèques pouvait dépasser la simple acceptation intellectuelle d'un programme et oeuvrer effectivement pour sa mise en pratique. Ne nous arrêtons donc pas en chemin et puisque nous avons suscité cette célébration d'un dixième anniversaire, considérons la également comme une nouvelle plateforme de départ pour la dernière étape de réalisation du CBU du 21e siècle.

En effet, qu'on me permette 2 remarques finales:

1. En 1985 à Chicago le thème du congrès de la Féderation était l'Accès universel à l'information: la notion de support traditionnel (c'est-à- dire la publication) s'efface devant le contenu de l'information et ce en raison des mutations incessantes de la technologies qui ouvrent devant nous des possiblitiés inimaginables il y a dix ans seulement. Notre concept du CBU, intégrant déjà IMP devra s'adapter rapidement à ces mutations.

2. Alors que la description du programme UBCIM dans la version 1987 de la brochure *Faits et caractéristiques de l'IFLA* ne fait pas une seule fois allusion à un contrôle bibliographique national permettant une échange international de données, ouvrant de nouveau la voie comme em 1966 à un "court-circuitage" des pays en développement, je tiens à rappeler qu'il nous faut prendre garde de ne pas laisser se creuser le fossé entre le contrôle bibliographique national des pays en développement et des pays industrialisés. A nous de trouver des solutions pour que la belle idée du contrôle bibliographique universel, où chaque pays est un partenaire d'égale importance, garde sa vérité.

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14. Les Services bibliographiques dans le monde 1975-1979 / réd. par Marcelle Beaudiquez.- Paris: Unesco, 1977.- (Documentation, bibliothèques et archives; Bibliographies et ouvrages de référence).
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75-BIBCO-2-E

THE UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL (UBC) CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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ABSTRACT

The simplicity of the UBC concept is its strength. To produce the standards to make UBC work is far from simple.

National Libraries and the regional libraries they serve have responded to the challenge of UBC with the help of international Unesco and IFLA guidelines, standards and agreements.

The automation of library data retrieval has provided the spur to recalcitrant libraries to accept standard practices.

Open systems interconnection is an expression of UBC.

The concept of UBC: national responsibility for recording a country's published material, and the sharing of this information by publishing a national bibliography, is a clearly stated philosophy, indeed the simplicity of the concept has been part of its success. Librarians the world over have been able to use documents such as the Report of the 1969 International Meeting of Catologing Experts and the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies to convince their Ministers that it has been agreed that a National Bibliography is a desirable and prestigious investment and that an internationally agreed plan exists for the coverage of such a publication.

However, behind this straightforward theory lies the principle of sharing and exchanging the bibliographic records so produced. Underlying this principle is the implication that the national libraries sharing their records will offer them in a standard format. Thus, from a clear, straightforward concept one stumbles very quickly into the minefield of standardizing work.

We have seen libraries move from being islands of isolation – paying only passing allegiance to the formats imposed by Library of Congress or British National Bibliography printed cards, and having the economic resources to amend these cards at will, and to file these cards according to the library's own idiosyncratic rules – to libraries as corporate decision makers, creating User Groups, Joint Steering Committees and Review Committees.

National Libraries acting together to create cataloguing rules dealing, for example, with the principal sources of information in an item for obtaining the author statement, now need to know how the rule will affect librarians' work in publishing cultures as different as Nigeria'a and Japan's. It has become clear that the Western hemisphere's experience of the publishing trade is not always adequate in the creation of international cataloguing rules.

This stanardizing process can be traced through the examination of National Bibliographies in their printed form. Before the International Conference on National Bibliographies those bibliographies that then existed were idiosyncratic in their exterior appearance as to format and frequency. Inside, the reader was often expected to understand their arrangement, frequency, indexing and coverage without an explanatory introduction. As to the layout of the records themselves, the examples show that the classification schemes used were frequently unique to that bibliography.

The 1977 International Conference on National Bibliographies stands out as one of the high points in a phase which began back in the nineteen fifties with the formation of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing. This was an era of vigorous research into national bibliographic practices, leading to standardization work. This work crytalized into the publication of the *International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions* for the various library materials, and into valuable guides, such as *Names of persons*, *Names of states* and *Form and Structure of Corporate Headings*, etc. Money was available for travel and for meetings, and the IFLA UBC Office was able to offer its services as a focal point for these activities and as a publishing bureau. When the IFLA UBC annotated account of the 1977 Conference recommendations was published through Unesco, the movement for change was difficult to resist.

Indeed, it was difficult to remain indifferent to the standards that IFLA was proposing. The critism that greeted the first editions fo the ISBOs was not on the grounds that they were irrelevent. The main thrust of the criticism was that the National Bibliographic Agencies had not been fully and effectively consulted about the proposals, and that they in turn had not fully canvassed the opinion of the libraries which relied on the information they provided. It seems significant that whilst standards and recommendations are often ignored by industry, commerce and governments unless they can be imposed by the force of law, that libraries, over whom IFLA had no power to impose its recommendations, should have immediately taken them to heart and have devoted much effort and expense to making the new cataloguing "shoe" fit as comfortably as possible.

The reasons for this enthusiasm for a standard structure for the bibliographic record are closely linked to the impetus behind the development of the automated national bibliography. It is no coincidence that the two developments closely parallel one another. IFLA members quickly realized that, just as the order of elements in the bibliographic record needed to be standardized, so too did the structure and identification of the fields which held and manipulated these elements of data during automated information processing. The original creation, and present day refinement, of the UNIMARC format, and the extension of that format into the field of authority files is another link in the UBC chain.

Thus some ten years have passed since the awakening of many newly independent states to the idea that the recording and publishing of the national imprint can be a source of national pride and encouragement to an infant publishing industry. IFLA has risen to the subsequent challenge from them for rules to be made available that a) meet the needs of their own publishing culture and b) which do not, because of their special needs, leave them outside the mainstream of the biggest publishing communities. These small nations are aware that the software that they will be using is likely to be that researched by the National Bibliographic Agencies of those countries facing the most acute logistical problems in handling the records of the thousands of items published nationally every year.

This extraordinary achievement has been possible because of a certain spirit of cooperative enterprise, a welcoming of the dialectical development of RAK, AFNOR, AACR, GOST and the ISBOs. Added to this has been the enlightened attitude of major national bibliographic agencies in offering their tapes on an exchange basis with the smaller national bibliographic agencies. This spirit has made non-cooperation on economic grounds alone unacceptable. However, the nineteen eighties, with their pervasive retrenchment, if not economic decline, should make us beware a hardening of attitudes. Recent agreements on CIP formats, automated authority records and acceptable level of cataloguing from national bibliographic agencies are proving to be more difficult to reach as the economic argument overshadows philosophical concepts. With the possibility of Open Systems Interconnection as the last link in the UBC chain becoming a reality, the need for standardized, defined and high quality records has not diminished. This is particularly so if OSI is to break the language barriers and authority data bases become multi-lingual.

UBC provides clear arguments to continue with the commitment of resources to this end. The goals are clear and the arguments have been well-rehersed and expounded in library schools throughout the world. They are plain enough to be grasped by non-librarian administrators and by politicians and are a weapon in our armoury that we should not relinquish lightly.

Thank you

EXAMPLE 1

Anuario Bibliografico Venezolano 1975

II

LIBROS, FOLLETOS, HOJAS SUELTAS, ETC.

A

ABC; flores y frutos venezolanos. [Caracas, Colegial Bolivariana, 19-]
[10] p. ilus. 31 cm. (Album CO-BO, 9) Cubierta
[18

ABC del zoológico. [Caracas, Colegial Bolivariana, 19-]
[10] p. ilus. 22 cm. (Album CO-BO, 21) Cubierta.
[19

Abad Sana, José Luis, 1941-
Matrimonio y fecundidad en Venezuela. Caracas, Trípode, 1975.
231 p. 19 cm. (Colección Trípode, 3)
[20

Academia Nacional de la Historia. Caracas.
Bolivar y San Martín; homenaje en Buenos Aires y Caracas [de la] Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela [y] Academia Nacional de la Historia de Argentina. Caracas, Ediciones de la Presidencia de la República, 1975.
50 p. ilus. 23 cm.
[21

Academia Nacional de la Historia, Caracas.
Departamento de Investigaciones.
Investigación sobre los Juicios de Residencia en Venezuela. [Caracas, 1975]
p. 224-286 23 cm.
Separata de "Memoria del II Congreso Venezolano de Historia"
[22

Acosta, Félix.
Los cincuenta años de la Escuela Federal "José Rafael Revenga". Turmero [Centro de Capacitación Docente "El Mácaro"] 1975.
[12] p. retratos. 16 cm.
[23

Acosta Bello, Arnaldo, 1931-
Los mapas del gran círculo. [Caracas] Monte Avila Editores [1975]
114 p. 15 cm. (Colección Los espacios cálidos)
[24

Acosta Faneite, Héctor José.
Luxación congénita de cadera; enfoque clínico terapéutico. Operación de Leveuf-Bertrand-J. C. Derqui. Mérida, Universidad de Los Andes, Facultad de Medicina, 1975.
59 h. ilus. 27 cm.
Trabajo presentado ante la ULA como requisito para ascender de la categoria de Asistente a Profesor Agregado.
[25

Acosta R., Oscar J.
Estudio aerodinámico de cúpulas [por] Oscar J. Acosta R. [y] Alejandro Padilla F. [Valencia] Universidad de Carabobo, Facultad de Ingenieria, Escuela de Ingenieria Mecánica, 1975.
84 h. cuadros, diagrs. 28 cm.
Tesis (I.M.) Universidad de Carabobo.
[26

EXAMPLE 2

Der Schweizer Buch 1956

11. ERD- UND VÖLKERKUNDE, REISEN, KARTEN, ATLANTEN

EGLI, EMIL, SIGMUND WIDMER und RICHARD ZÜRCHER: *Toscana.* Florenz – Pisa – Siena. Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 1954. 250 S. 21 Ill. Lwd. 16.85. *Land und Leute der Toscana (Egli) – Geschichte von den Etruskern bis ins 19. Jahrhundert (Widmer) – Baukunst, Skulptur, Malerei (Zürcher).*

HENTZE, CARL: *Tod, Auferstehung, Weltordnung.* Das mythische Bild im ältesten China. Mit einem Beitrag von Prof. Lommel. (Origo, Zürich) 1955. Textbd. 191 S., Bildbd. 72 S. 161 Abb. Lwd. 69.–. *Auf Grund jahrzehntelanger Forschungsarbeit gelangt der Verfasser zu wissenschaftlich neuen Ergebnissen in bezug auf die Todes- und Auferstehungssymbolik im ältesten China und im großpazifischen Raum.*

HOTZ, RUDOLF: *Leitfaden für den Geographie-Unterricht.* Neubearbeitet von Paul Vosseler. (Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel) 33. Aufl. 1955. 242 S. Ill. Hlwd. 4.25.

WEILENMANN, MARTIN: *Ewiges Griechenland.* (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1953. 194 S. 1 Farbtafel, 90 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Italien.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1955. 224 S. 7 Farbtafeln, 226 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Die Schweiz.* Bilder ihrer Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 5., erweiterte Aufl. 1955. 232 S. 4 Farbtafeln, 226 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Spanien.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 1954. 236 S. 8 Farbtafeln, 237 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Gotische Kathedralen in Frankreich.* Einleitung von Paul Clemen. Bilderläuterungen von Peter Meyer. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1954. 213 S. 196 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Frankreich.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1953. 232 S. 216 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

Lachendes Schweiz. Deutscher, englischer und französischer Text. (Rascher, Zürich) 2. Aufl. 1940. 48 farbige Ill. Lwd. 19.25.

NACHTIGALL, HORST: *Tierradentro* (Mainzer Studien zur Kultur- und Völkerkunde. Archäologie und Ethnographie einer kolumbianischen Landschaft Bd.2). (Origo, Zürich) 1956. 420 S. 213 Photos, 41 Zeichn. Lwd. 52.–. *Das Ergebnis einer zweijährigen Forschungsreise im Gebiete der Paez-Indianer. Die erste vollständige Darstellung ihrer materiellen und geistigen Kultur.*

OLAGÜE, IGNACIO: *Spanien.* Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 1955. 177 S. 9 Photos, 27 Zeichn. Lwd. 14.80. *Ein fesselndes Bild Spaniens von einem Spanier. Besonders interessant die Kapitel über Geschichte, Volks- und Festkunde und die reichen kleinen Reisetwinks.*

RADIN, PAUL: *Gott und Mensch in der primitiven Welt.* (Rhein, Zürich) 1953. 425 S. Lwd. 16.50. «*Ein Buch voll fesselnder Einzelheiten, speziell interessant für Psychologen und Soziologen*» (Aargauer Tagblatt).

REBEAUD, HENRI: *Géographie de la Suisse.* (Payot, Lausanne) 2e éd. 1951. 176 p. 227 hélios, dessins et cartes. Cart. 8.10. *Un manuel d'une formule nouvelle dans le domaine de l'enseignement et celui de l'édition.*

VOSSELER, PAUL: *Die Schweiz.* Leitfaden für den Geographie-Unterricht. (Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel) 4. Aufl. 1953. 124 S. Ill. Hlwd. 2.90.

WEILENMANN, HERMANN: *Provence.* Arles – Avignon – Nimes. Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 2. Aufl. 1955. 177 S. 22 Ill. Ppbd. 14.20. *Darstellung des Landes, seiner Bewohner, der Geschichte, Kunst und Kultur von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart.*

76-BIBCO-3-E

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES: IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE ICNB RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A current national bibliography reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by recording its publishing output. If a current national bibliography is to record effectively a nation's publications it is important to convey its information in a clear, timely fashion. In 1977, the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB), held in Paris, established recommendations for national bibliographies. In this paper, developments in the current national bibliography field since the Paris Conference are discussed especially as they relate to the ICNB recommendations which cover legal deposit law, selection of material, presentation and frequency, contents, resource sharing, and information systems. Changes within three categories are discussed -- in estabilised current national bibliographies, new current national bibliographies, and current regional bibliographies. Improvements stemming from the implementation of the ICNB recommendations, as well as problem areas are mentioned. The appendix includes the ICNB recommendations.

Where does one find new titles published in Greenland? Were there any books written on library administration in India in the Bengali language during 1984? Where may I verify a title written by a Jamaican author in 1985? I have the author's name and subject but not the title; nothing after 1983 by this author is listed on OCLC and other sources consulted. What impact did the Ugandan refugees have on Britain in 1974? In 1984, how many works published abroad written by Swiss authors or about Switzerland are included in the Swiss national bibliography? Where may I identify Thai literature written especially in memory of people cremated in 1975? Were there any books written on the Falkland Islands/Malvinas incident, written from a British perspective?

All of the above questions can be answered in an appropriate current national bibliography. A current national bibliography is a mirror that reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by listing its publishing output. Not only does it serve as an historical recorder, but when distributed to other countries, it serves as a "window" to that country. Through the current national bibliography, librarians, bibliographers, scholars, officials become aware of titles published within or about a country. For librarians and bibliographers, it serves as a reference source, verification tool, or acquisitions tool for collection development For scholars, a current national bibliography can identify new publications in their subject field; for government officials and the general public, it helps to identify changes in policies, politics and current trends.

If a current national bibiliography is to convey effectively a nation's publications, it is important that it convey its information in a clear, timely fashion. a lag in publication, or in distribution to other countries or to libraries within its own country means that it can not serve as an effective acquisitions tool. This lag may mean that many titles listed in the current national bibliography are no longer available for purchase. Within the country, if it is not distributed in a timely fashion, it can not serve as a name authority tool or as a resource for cataloguers in other libraries of that country.

In 1977, the International Congress on National Bibliographies (hereafter referred to as ICNB), held in Paris, established recommendations for national bibliographies. These were created to help countries identify minimum standards that all nations might use as guidelines for establishing and/or maintaining national bibliographic control. Some countries used these as a goal for which to strive, other countries used them as a springboard to reach levels higher than the minimum recommended.

Because of the activity generated by ICNB it was important to bring together in a single volume the disparate materials that existed regarding current national bibliographies and to more fully describe their nature. This I did in *An Annotated Guide to Current National Bibliographies* published by Chadwyck- Healey in 1986. In gathering information for this book I examined each title for specific details, including the incorporation of ICNB recommendations.

In this paper I discuss developments in the current national bibliography field since the Paris conference in 1977. I will be describing changes made to existing current national bibliographies

especially as they relate to the ICNB recommendations covering legal deposit law, selection of material, presentation and frequency, contents, resource sharing, and information systems. Changes since ICNB in established current national bibliogrpahies, new current national bibliographies and current regional bibliographies will be discussed. The appendix includes the ICNB recommendations.

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHED CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Perhaps one of the most gratifying developments from the ICNB is seeing the recommendations become embodied in already existing current national bibliographies. Reshaping existing bibliographies is sometimes as difficult as a new beginning. Casting old ways aside and learning new procedures such as the intricacies of AACR2 cataloguing rules, adding indexes where there were none, reorganizing the bibliographic entries from an alphabetical listing to an internationally acceptable classified system, encouraging a regular publishing and effective distribution schedule, do not happen overnight. In some cases, new beginnings of an existing title reflect significant changes incorporating recommendations in contrast to earlier current national bibliographies of these countries. The fact that change has occurred, in many instances, is a tribute to the soundness of the ICNB recommendations.

One change that many countries have experienced is automation, addressed under information systems in ICNB recommendations 18 and 19. Countries representing all parts of the world have seen the effects that automation has on the national bibliography field. Since 1983, the *New Zealand National Bibliography* is available only in microfiche format. *Canadiana* is available in paper, magnectic tape and microfiche formats since 1978. In addition to the paper edition, the *Norwegian National Bibliography* is published in a microfiche edition with different format and title. The current national bibliographies of Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Venezuela, Brazil, United Kingdom, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Australia, to name several, all have automated products, with other countries such as Mexico, Italy and the People's Republic of China in various planning stages.

The following countries have made changes to their current national bibliography during this ten year period.

Iran One of the most noteable efforts to reflect ICNB recommendations is that which has taken place with *Kitabshinasi-i milli-i Iran (Iranian National Bibliography, INB)*. Following changes in the national library structure in 1983 when the National Library of Iran and the Tehran Book Processing Centre (TEBROC) amalgamated, a decision was made to implement change to bring *INB* into line with the ICNB recommendations. As reported in the April/June 1985 issue of *International Cataloguing* and in a letter to the author from Poori Soltani the following decisions were to be implemented beginning with number 51 (1983) and subsequent issues. Some of these changes are apparent in numbers 46-49.

Books will be arranged in a classified sequence, ISBD and AACR2 will be used, taking into account the Persian adaption made by Ex-TEBROC; an author, title and subject index and a list of publishers and their addresses will be included, scope will cover all Iranian book imprints regardless of language. One needs to note that only books are deposited at the National Library; publications of more than five pages will be listed. The *INB* issues I examined included new periodical serial and title changes. It is anticipated that the recent lag in both publication and distribution, such as with number 49 (1981) which was published in 1984 and received by the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies in 1985, will be over come. However, in my efforts to update information, this is still the latest issue available in the libraries checked.

Japan Nihon zenkoku shoshi (Japanese National Bibliography (JNB)) continues *Zen Nihon shuppanbutsu somokuroku*. The 1977 volume, compiled by the National Diet Library (NDL) and the first to be automated, was published in 1982. The *JNB* lists the publishing output of Japan deposited at the NDL according to legal deposit legislation. It is divided into two parts – government publications and non-government publications – and uses the NDL Classification Rules and ISBD standards. Arrangement of government pulbications is divided into central government ministries, public companies, government offices and public universities. Non-government publications are organized by format with books following the Nippon Decimal Classification System. The annual *JNB* is based on the weekly bibliography *Nihon Zenkoku Shoshi Shukanban*, supplemented by further investigations. Pamphlets and maps, excluded from the weekly list, are recorded and published four times a year through an Appendix A. Appendix B lists periodicals. ICNB recommendations 5,6,8,9,10,11 and 13 are followed.

Papua New Guinea The *Papua New Guinea National Bibliography (PNGNB)* is a quarterly bibliography published by the National Library Service of Papua New Guinea since 1981. This title continues in part the *New Guinea Bibliography* published by the University of Papua New Guinea from 1967-1980. The scope of *PNGNB* includes all materials recently published in the country. Overseas publications by Papua New Guinea or with Papua New Guinea subject content are also included. Materials acquired for the Papua New Guinea collection of the National Library Service form the basis of the national bibliography, but titles from the libraries of University of Papua New Guinea, the Insititue of Applied Social and Economic Research, Department of Education Research Library and the Department of Justice are also listed. Types of publications included are monographs, first issues and titles changes of serials, maps, audio-visual materials, theses, offical and government publications, and pamphlets, exceeding the minimum level suggested by ICNB recommendation number 5. AACR2 rules are followed; the arrangement is by DDC number and then alphabetically by main entry. An author/title/series/issuing body index and a subject index provide access. Entries in Melanesian and in English were noted, following ICNB recommendation number 6. ICNB recommendations 8,9,10,11 are also fulfilled. Two features not found in *PNGNB* which would be welcome additions are a table of contents and an outline of the DDC system as followed in the bibliography. One hindrance to a complete and timely bibliography, both in the number of titles included in the bibliography and in the bibliography's publication, seems to stem from the lack of a legal deposit law. An article by Sir John Yorklunn indicated that statutory deposit legislation has been drafted[1] but I was not able to find that this had actually become law. Even with the most effective of bibliographic networks, the lack of effective legal deposit law affects both the currency titles listed in *PNGNB*, and the comprehensive listing of all titles published in *PNGNB*.

Several countries in South America have made attempts to adapt their current national bibliographies to ICNB recommendations. Examples are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

Venezuela For years the *Anuario Bibliográfico Venezolano (ABV)*, covering 1942-1977, has been attempting to overcome the time lag that has plagued its existence. The birth of *Bibliografia Venezolana (BV)*, covering 1980/81 published in 1982, gives awakened hope that ICNB recommendations are being followed. *The Biliografia Venezolana* published by the Instituto Autónomo Biblioteca Nacional y de Servicios de Bibliotecas is a quarterly with an annual cumulation. Arrangement of *BV* differs from *ABV*. *BV* has a wider scope statement than its predecessor, including titles by Venezuelan authors living in or out of the country, titles about the country, and titles about the country produced by foreign authors in other countries. As suggested by ICNB recommendation number 5, an asterisk (*) appearing to the side of national bibliography numbers indicates that the work is printed outside Venezuela. Arrangement of the bibliography is chronological, beginning with earliest dates catalogued during the period covered. All formats are in one listing. Although this arrangement is a change from *ABV*, this one change does not reflect ICNB recommendation number 11 which states that arrangement should be by an internationally accepted classified system. Because BV is automated it is available in printed format and MARC tape.

Brazil Bibliografia Brasileira (BB) volume 1, 1983- , first published in 1984 by the Biblioteca Nacional, is attempting to be more timely than was possible with its predecessor *Boletim Bibliográfico da Biblioteca Nacional*. Appearing as a trimestral, *BB* lists all titles published in Brazil and deposited at the BN. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, new titles of periodicals, theses, maps and plans, plates, musical scores, phono-records, reprints, translations, and IGO publications, if received through legal deposit. The Portuguese edition of AACR2 is used for cataloguing purposes. The earlier title used AACR. The bibliography is arranged by DDC and then alphabetically by main entry within each heading. Periodicals are alphabetically arranged by title in the "anexo". Three inoexes (author, title, and subject) aid the user in accessing the bibliographic entries. This index access is a change from *Boletim Bibliografico* which only had an author index in the issues I examined. It is anticipated that a new computer system and improved techniques will aid in making this new current national bibliography more timely. However, *BB* is still hampered because a legal deposit law is not observed as closely as needed. Because of this, entries are not as timely as desired. The inclusion of introductory material which would explain the title's scope, coverage and rules followed as recommended in ICNB recommendation number 10 should be considered for future issues. *BB* is available in printed form, magnetic tape and microfiche.

Peru Another example of an attempt to make national bibliography more current is *Bibliografia National (BN)* published by the Biblioteca Nacional de Cultura in Peru. Begun in 1978, this mimeographed title is available on newspaper-quality paper in a limited quantity. A.L.A. rules, modified by the Biblioteca Nacional are used to describe

entries. The scope of *BN* lists titles and articles published in or about Peru, written by Peruvians and deposited at the Biblioteca Nacional. It also includes some materials acquired through purchase or gifts. Types of publications included in *BN* are books, pamphlets, first issues of periodicals, periodical articles, official and government publications, theses and dissertations, reports, maps and atlases, musical score. The bibliography sections are arranged by DDC suject headings and then alphabetical by author. An author index and a subject index are included. The inclusion of an introduction which would clearly explain the purpose, scope, coverage and an analysis of entries as suggested in ICNB recommendation number 10 would be important to consider for future issues.

BN is the continuation of *Anuario Bibliográfico Peruana (ABP)* which reflected a wider and more comprehensive scope and coverage of Peruvian titles listed. One of the strengths of the *ABP*, and an important feature which probably contributed to the considerable delay in publication, was a bio-bibliography section of Peruvian writers. Also, cumulative indexes located in the back of the volumes (e.g., 1943-1972 is included in the 1970-1972 volume), are a valuable source for both biographical information on Peruvian authors who have died during the period covered by *ABP*.

Chile With the change of title from *Anuario de la Prensa (AP) to Bibliografía Chilena*, there seems to be a concerted effort to conform to international bibliographic standards beginning with the 1980 volume. Many of the ICNB recommendations were adopted thus improving the quality and usefulness. The introduction explains the scope, arrangement and bibliographic standards of the *BC*. The frequency appears to have stabilized. Improved indexing including author, title and subject was apparent beginning with the 1980 volume; arrangement of entries is by DDC headings rather than the earlier chronological scheme. There still seems to be a problem with a lag between year covered and publication date, with the 1981 volume published in 1984, and not received by libraries until sometime in 1985.

NEW CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES TITLES SINCE ICNB

Several new current national bibliographies have emerged in countries around the world since the ICNB. Close to 20 countries have begun national bibliographies, many of them adhering to the recommendations set by the ICNB. Benin, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Namibia and Swaziland represent Africa; Middle East countries are represented by Syria and Jordan. Nepal and Thailand represent Asian countries Fiji, Malta and Bermuda represent islands. The U.S., although not a true national bibliography, has had a new development. As discussed earlier, Peru, Brazil and Venezuela, Latin American countries, have had new beginnings.

Because of time restraints, I will limit my descriptions to current national bibliographies which have developed or conformed more closely to ICNB recommendations since 1980. Comments focus on the legal deposit, selection of materials for the national bibliography, and the presentation and frequency of the printed national bibliography. Countries beginning new current national bibliographies from 1977-1980 are Benin, Fiji, The Gambia , Swaziland and Thailand. These are described in detail in *An Annotated Guide to Current National Bibliographies.*

Bermuda The first issue of *Bermuda National Bibliography*, covering 1983 imprints and published in 1984, is a quarterly with annual cumulations. It includes works about Bermuda and Bermudians, and other subjects published in Bermuda or abroad, by Bermudians, resident or expatriate. Included within its scope are books, pamphlets, first issues, title changes and cessations of periodicals publications; newspapers, government publications (published and unpublished), annual reports and maps. The classified bibliography is arranged by the DDC scheme. Cataloging rules followed are AACR2. An author/title/series index in one sequence helps the user access the information. The cyclostyled bibliography is in a double-column arrangement in an easy-to-read format. The first issue, 1983, includes all local annual reports, newspapers and other periodicals received on a regular basis at the Bermuda Library. If one is contemplating a subscription to *BNB* it would be advantageous to begin with this first issue. Future issues will list only new periodical titles or cessations and changes. The *BNB* is published by the Bermuda Library and is based on the legal deposit legislation Printed Publications Act, 1971.

Malta The first issue of *Bibljografija nazzjonali ta Malta – Malta National Bibliography (MNB)* covers imprints for 1983 and was published in 1984. At present it is an annual, although it is anticipated that it will change to semi-annual or quarterly in the future. The National Library of Malta is the publisher, although members from several libraries worked together to compile this pilot issue. *MNB* includes publications produced in Malta during the current year, works about the Maltese Islands and those written by Maltese nationals published abroad and received by legal deposit. Types of publications included in the first issue are monographs, pamphlets (if over ten papers), first issues and subsquent title changes of serials, selected list of articles appearing in local periodicals, official and government publications, published theses and dissertations, maps and plans, published musical scores, phonorecords and audio-visual materials. Publications in both Maltese and English are included. The entries in the classified bibliography are arranged by DDC headings and numbers, then alphabetically arranged. AACR2 is followed in cataloguing entries. An author/title/series index and a subject index give good access to entries. In future issues, it would be helpful to users if a symbol such as an asterisk (*) would be used as suggested by ICNB recommendation number 5 to distinguish imprints published outside of Malta from the Maltese imprints. Pages are attractively arranged in double column lay-out, with main entries printed in bold face type for easy reference. Over 90% of the entries in the pilot issue were from the year covered. MNB is based on legal deposit law.

Ethiopia Ethiopian Publications = Ba'lyopya yatatamuu sehufoc (EP) covering 1980 is an annual (?) compiled by the Legal Deposit and Bibliography Section, The Department of National Library and Archives, Addis Ababa. The scope includes titles published in Ethiopia and deposited according to the legal deposit legislation at the National Library. Titles about Ethiopia published elsewhere and selected publications from Somalia and about neighboring countries (e.g., bibliography of Sudan published in London) are also included. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, serials, maps, IGO publications about Ethiopia. Cataloguing rules followed are not stated in the foreword; the bibliography for 1980 was arranged alphabetically by the main entry. This title is part of a monographic series, each volume bearing a distinct title. This title has more timely distribution than its predecessor but needs to improve. The latest volume examined, volume 4, 1980, was received by the Library of Congress in February 1983.

Jordan al-Bibliyūghrāfiyā al-waṭanīah al-Urdunīyah (The Jordanian National Bibliography) is not considered an official current national bibliography; however, it is striving to fill a void. The first issue covering 1979 was published in 1980 by the Jordan Library Association. It lists titles published in Jordan by individuals, private and official organizations. It is not based on legal deposit. The bibliography includes a Western and an Arabic section. AACR2 and ISBD rules are followed. Arrangement is by DDC 100 broad headings. The latest issue examined, 1983, seems to lack some of the enhancements found in earlier issues – e.g., scope and arrangement statements, abbreviations list and subject index for the Western section. The 1983 introduction stresses the voluntary compilation by JLA members.

Kenya The first issue of *Kenya National Bibliography (KNB)* covers 1980 imprints and was published in 1983. It is an annual published by the Kenya national Lbirary Service National References and Bibliographic Department. *KNB* covers current publications produced in Kenya and foreign materials of interest to Kenya and/or written by Kenyans. These foreign publications are designated by an asterisk (*). Legal deposit publications as well as materials acquired through purchase, gift, exchange or donation are included. Types of publications included in *KNB* are books, research reports, theses and disseratations, conference proceedings, pamphlets, government publications, maps, first issues of new serials and title changes, selected exhibition catalogues, annual reports, yearbooks, biennials, works in braille, translations, selected audio-visual and non-print materials (e.g., selected posters, recorded music) and patents. Publications with a Kenyan imprint emanating from regional organizations based in Kenya are included. Omitted from coverage are brochures, routine government publications, advertisements, programmes, calendars, stamps, time-tables, bank notes, diaries, and ephemeral publications. International inter-government and private organizations based in Kenya are not included in *KNB* unless the subject content is significantly Kenyan (approximately one-third content). AACR2 rules are used to catalogue titles. An author and title index, which also includes series, provides access. In their first annual, 1980, current serial titles published in Kenya are included; in subsequent issues only new serial titles and name/title changes will be given. As suggested by ICNB recommendation number 6, languages and dialects used in Kenya are listed, and entries are in the languages and/or scripts of original publications with the exception of the Romanization of the Hindi and Arabic scripts. *KNB* is based on legal deposit law. *KNB* is typeset and printed presenting itself in a pleasing, easy-to-read format.

Namibia Namibia does not have an official current national bibliography. The *NNB: Namibische national-bibliographie = Namibian National Bibliography (NNB)*, first published in 1978, covering 1971/1975 exists through the efforts of its compiler, Erkhard Strohmeyer. In fact, this really could be considered a retrospective

national bibliography. *NNB* attempts to list all titles published in Namibia and those publications of Namibian interest published elsewhere, that the compiler has seen and catalogued himself. This title is not based on legal deposit. The foreword includes the scope and contents. Other sections are abbreviations and DDC lists, bibliography arranged by DDC headings. RAK, AACR and ISBD rules are used. Index access is by author and title. An effort, especially recently, has been made to include indigeneous languages. As one would guess, the major drawback is the lack of timeliness. In any event, the publishing in and about Namibia is being faithfully recorded throught the efforts of one person, not a national agency.

Nepal 1981 is the first year of an annual bibliography cooperatively sponsored by Tribhuvan University Central Library and the library of the Nepal Research Centre. The *Nepalese National Bibliography (NNB)* is included in *JNRC: Journal of the Research Centre*. The *NNB* includes the publishing output of Nepal that is acquired by or has been brought to the attention of the two cooperating libraries. Books, government publications, and IGO titles are within the scope; periodicals are to be included in a future issue. Publications in five languages are included. Transliteration systems are used and explained in the introduction. *NNB* is not based on legal deposit legislation. In fact, there is no legal deposit law or copyright law in Nepal. This has been one of the problems since it is difficult for the compilers to know what publications are available especially if the titles are not available commercially.

Syria al-Bibliyugrafiya al-wataniyah al-suriyah (National Bibliography of Syria) was first published by Assad Library as an annual in 1985 covering imprints from the year 1984. Within its scope the National Bibliography of Syria includes titles published in Syria. It is based on legal deposit. Types of publications include books, pamphlets, serials and theses. ISBD rules for cataloguing are followed. The bibliography is arranged by the DDC scheme. Four indexes provide access by author, title, subject and publisher.

United States The National Union Catalog. U.S., Books was first published by the Library of Congress in 1983. When the capability for extracting U.S. imprints from the *National Union Catalog* became possible with the change from a printed catalogue to microformat, *NUC. U.S. Books* became the closest approximation to a current national bibliography that is available in the United States. It is a monthly with cumulated indexes and available only in microfiche. *The N.U.C. U.S. Books* lists all publications which have been catalogued by the Library of Congress or one of its contributing libraries. Types of publications included in N.U.C. U.S. Books are books, pamphlets, monographic official and government publications, masters' theses in library science and honors theses, altlases, monographic microforms publications, liberettos. Other materials are included in separate NUC series published by the Library of Congress. AACR2 is used in cataloguing. The arrangement of the Register which includes the most complete information, is in numerical order as the titles are added to the Register. Access to the Register is through the name, title, L.C. series, L.C. subject indexes. *NUC. U.S. Books* includes CIP and Minimal Level Cataloguing (MLC) information.

There are a few ICNB recommendations that it does not meet. It is based on copyright, not on legal deposit legislation and within its scope it includes all U.S. imprints regardless of date of publication that are acquired by L.C. or a contributing library. Priority, however, is given to current titles (post 1955 imprints); earlier titles are catalogued as time permits. Titles for non-Roman languages are given in Romanized form only, and do not include the vernacular texts. Complete information about the scope, contents, rules followed and arrangement is found in an accompanying twenty-four page booklet by the same title.

There is a postscript to information about this title since the publication of *An Annotated Guide*. According to Mary Sauer Price, Director for Bibliographic Products and Services, Library of Congress, a decision was made to discontinue this title effective 1987 because there were too few subscribers. This information now is only available in the comprehensive parent title *NUC*.

TITLES REVIVED DURING 1977-1986

For reasons of political instability, lack of sufficient funds for adequate staffing, printing and distribution, shifts in national priorities, etc., some current national bibliographies have been in hiatus. During this 10 year period, it seems important to mention three countries whose current national bibliographies have been revived during this ten year period.

India The reappearance of the *Indian National Bibliography (INB)* after a hiatus lasting from 1978-1983, is welcomed. However, because it was not available for so many years, many librarians, research workers and bibliographers relied upon other bibliographic and acquisitions sources and are not aware that *INB* is available once again.

The 1984 issues of *INB* maintain a high bibliographic standard. The Central Reference Library has issued *INB* for the years 1978-1983. The only gap still remaining in projected publication is for the earlier years of 1968-1970. Although material for this period is available in the *INB* office, there is no plan to publish it at this time.

Multiple scripts representing Indian languages and how to present them in the national bibliography was a problem studied by the creators of *INB*. Eventually it was decided to Romanize the scripts so that authors and titles of books in all Indian languages could be presented in one sequence. Entries are transliterated into Roman script with diacritical marks and then arranged in one alphabetical order under each class. Although this makes the information more accessible to users not familiar with the many scripts, this does not follow ICNB recommendation 6. For *IBN*, however, this seems to be a wise decision although additional diacritical marks not easily found in Roman typesetting fonts were needed to distinguish between words spelled alike but with different meanings in the various languages. The use of a symbol in the lower left corner helps to identify the original language of the title which is in the spirit of the ICNB recommendation.

Some features that are not yet included in *INB* and are recommended by the ICNB are a clear statement about types of publications included, a table of contents, an outline of the DDC scheme and the Colon classification explanation, and an updating of the cataloguing rules to AACR2, and the classification scheme to DDC (19th ed.). A publisher's list including addresses would also be useful. *Dominican Republic The Anuario Bibliográfico Dominicano*, an annual which first appeared under this title in 1947, was interrupted from 1948-1977. The *ABD* superseded *Boletín Bibliográfico Dominicano* which appeared in 1945. The reemergence of the new *ABD* has included some of the ICNB recommendations. Examples are the inclusion of an introduction, instructions for use including rules used and an analyzed entry, use of AACR2 rules in the description of entries, and the addition of a subject index. (The 1946 volume only had an author index.) Future considerations for further reflecting ICNB recommendations are arranging the bibliography by a classified arrangement rather than by a broad subject approach, and including a classification number as part of the bibliographic information for the entries. If frequency can also be improved, this title would help to identify new publications from and about the Dominican Republic.

Honduras The Anuario Bibliográfico Hondureño, an annual which first appeared in 1963, was interrupted from 1972-1979. Since the early 1980's one may feel they are getting a double reflection from a country which had not been covered at all by a current national bibliography in recent years. There are two ABHs, one published by the Biblioteca Nacional (BN), which is considered the official current national bibliography, and the second is compiled by Mario Argueta and published by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Sistems Bibliotecario, the first issue covering from 1980, published in 1982.

The BN version is compiled from titles deposited at the national library according to the legal deposit law. Types of publications included in *ABH* are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, university publications, dissertations, textbooks, and unpublished titles-- e.g., mimeographed. Not included within the scope are audio-visual materials, microforms, maps and periodicals. Basic bibliographic information is given but it is not presented in AACR2 format. For the 1981-1983 edition, the arrangment of the bibliography is chronological and then alphabetical by author. ICNB recommendation number 11 suggests that a universal classification scheme is the most helpful, and in future editions when this title appears on a more frequent basis, this suggested arrangement, plus the addition of an index would also be useful feature to consider.

The *ABH* published by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, although not the official current national bibliography, supplements and, in some ways, is more complete than the BN edition. This title lists titles acquired by the University and also information available from authors, publishers and other libraries. In addition to the kinds of publications covered in the BN edition, it includes periodical listings. Again, the basic bibliographic information given is not present in AACR2 format, but one of the approaches to the bibliographic information is by alphabetically arranged broad subjects. There is no index. Mr. Argueta should be commended for his effort which helps fill some of the gaps of an incomplete current national bibliography caused, in some part, by an ineffective legal deposit law.

REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES DEVELOPED DURING 1977-1986

In some instances, a cooperative regional effort to produce a bibliography appears to be the solution to aid in achieving better universal bibliographic control. ICNB recommendation number 22 encourages this cooperation when it is not feasible at present to publish a national bibliography and/or where there are some

geographic, linguistic or cultural links. Some smaller countries of the world do not have the present financial support and necessary structure and organization to begin and sustain their own current national bibliographies. In some cases a current regional bibliography is an effort to reflect publishing activities of a particular area. Some countries participating in a regional bibliography may also support a current national bibliography; others do not. To produce a regional bibliography which covers a wider scope and depends upon several nations requires an understanding and agreement on goals, excellent cooperation and effective communication among participating members. Because of the dependence upon so many different bodies and various problems of each, a current regional bibliography is not as timely as a current national bibliography, but regional bibliographies make it possible to capture publishing activities of countries that do not have their own current national bibliography. Two current regional bibliographies which have projected new reflections following ICNB recommendations within the last five years are *Notes Bibliographiques Caraïbes (NBC) and South Pacific Bibliography. The CARICOM Bibliography, SEAPRINT, and Assessions List, South Asia*, as well as other assessions lists from the Libray of Congress, provide insightful glimpses into some countries not otherwise covered bibliographically in any other way.

Notes Bibliographiques Caraïbes (NBC). NBC, published by the l'Association des Archivistes, Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes francophones de la Caraïbe has recently been revived after a hiatus. This title serves as a newsletter to its members as well as a source of bibliographic information. For an area that has been difficult to capture bibliographically, *NBC* lists titles published in the French Caribbean Islands or about the islands published elsewhere which are acquired by participating libraries. In the issues examined, publications were from the islands of Dominique, Guadaloupe, Guyane, French West Indies, Haiti, Martinique and St. Barthelemy. Types of publications include books, pamphlets and periodicals. AACR2 format is used, and the entries in Bibliographic Notics, part 2 of NBC are arranged in UDC subject groups. The periodical supplement is arranged alphabetically by title. There was no index access in issues examined.

South Pacific Bibliography. The *South Pacific Bibliography (SPB)* began as an annual in 1982, and is published by the University of the South Pacific Library, Pacific Information Centre. It supersedes the *Pacific Collection Accessions List.* The SPB lists works published in the region as well as works published overseas relating wholly or in part to the South Pacific islands; this scope includes materials on Pacific and indigenous peoples in Australia, Hawaii and New Zealand. Types of publications include books, pamphlets, unpublished monographs, official government publications, first issues of serials, maps, local language publications, and any other material related to the social, cultural and other aspects of the countries. AACR2 rules are used for cataloguing. The monograph section is organized by the DDC scheme. An author and title index and a subject index supply access to the monograph section. A list of printers and publishers and their addresses is given at the end of the volume. This is a helpful resource for libraries and bibliographers to locate hard-to-find addresses of the region. ICNB recommendations were used in designing *SPB*. Most notably, changes from its predecessor include the use of indexes, and the organization of the monograph section by the DDC scheme rather than by geographic arrangement. Although it could be argued that *SPB* could still be considered as a regional assessions list, it reflects many of the characteristics of a regional bibliography and has used ICNB recommendations in redesigning the bibliography.

SEAPRINT. SEAPRINT, an acronym standing for Southeast Asia imprints, is the newest effort in current regional bibliographies. In fact, as far as I have been able to determine, this title is still in formation.

The National Libraries and Documentation Centre-Southeast Asia (NLDC-SEA) at their 1984 meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia discussed the completion of the pilot issue of the *SEAPRINT* bibliography. The main objective of the project, sponsored by the NLDC-SEA Consortium, was to produce a computerized regional bibliography of selected national imprints from the participating countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Some problems such as multi-script entries, differences in subject indexing and elements within entries are being discussed.

SEAPRINT will be classified by the DDC (19th ed.) with feature headings provided up to the third summary. The entries will be described according to AACR2 format with some modifications. An alphabetical author/title/series index will be provided. As mentioned previously, the approach to the subject index is still being worked out since participating countries approach subject indexing in differenct ways. In the interim, the feature headings in the DDC third summary will provide the subject access.

Guidelines for the selected imprints to be included in *SEAPRINT* from each country are "works in any media if they meet the guidelines, works of educational and research value, works reflecting the culture, history and socioeconomic conditions of the country, works which reflect the scienctific, technological and industrial advancement of the country."[2] Exclusions would include school textbooks (college or university textbooks may be included) and translations from another language to the national language of the country concerned.

At the sixth meeting of the NLDC-SEA it was decided with *SEAPRINT*, issuing two numbers a year with a maximum of 500 titles per number.[3] As of May 1986 the author was unable to locate a copy of "SEAPRINT" to examine. Area specialists at the Library of Congress have not seen copies of this title as of April 1987.

CARICOM. The *CARICOM Bibliography* is perhaps one of the most visible of current regional bibliographies. Begun in 1977, this semiannual is published by the CARICOM Community Secretariat, Information and Documentation Section. The *CARICOM Bibliography* lists all material currently published in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states: Angtigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserret, St. Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. Countries not covered by this bibliography are Turks and Caicos, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, U.S. Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands. Information has been compiled from the national bibliographies of those countries producing one, along with bibliographic information from member states which do not yet produce a national bibiliography. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, first issue and change of title in periodicals, official and government publications, maps and plans, audio-visual materials, annual reports, ephemera, e.g., flashcards. Omitted from the *CARICOM Bibliography* are periodicals (except first issues and new titles), certain government publications – e.g., acts, bills, subsidiary legislation, gazettes and parlimentary debates. Cataloguing rules follow AACR2. The main bibliography section is arranged by the DDC scheme. Access to this section is available by an author/title/series index alphabetically arranged. Changes and additions have been made to more closely reflect the recommendations of ICNB. One addition is the publishers' list with addresses.

Accessions List, South Asia. A repackaging of the accessions lists published by the U.S. Library of Congress has resulted in a consolidation of several accessions lists form *Accessions List, South Asia (AL,SA).* This title is a merger of *Accessions Lists, India; Accessions Lists Pakistan; Accessions List, Bangladesh; Accessions List, Sri Lanka; Accession Lists, Nepal and Accessions List, Afghanistan.* Although this is an accessions list and is not a current regional bibliography, it helps to reflect some countries not otherwise represent by current national bibliographies or current regional bibliographies. An example of such a country is Afghanistan. It also provides a merging of important works emanating from this region and supplements current national bibliographies of the region. In many cases, the *AL,SA* is more timely than the current national bibliographies emanating from individual countries. *AL,SA*, volume 1, was published in 1981, and is compiled by the Library of Congress offices in New Dehli, India and Karachi, Pakistan. *AL,SA* is a record of publications acquired by the U.S. Library of Congress Offices in New Delhi, India and Karachi, Pakistan from the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhután, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, serials, official and government publications, newspapers, atlases and maps, reports, sound recordings, sound cassettes, international government organization publications. AACR2 cataloguing rules are followed. A classification sheme is not used as suggested by ICNB recommendation number 11. Bibliographic entries are arranged by country of publication, then by format- e.g., monographs, serials, and special materials. Monographs are subdivided by language and then alphabetically arranged. New serials are indicated by an asterisk (*). Author/title and subject indexes are included. Although this reflects several recommendations of ICNB, one noteable exception is that all entries are printed in Roman script regardless of the original script.

CONCLUSION

Improvements in current national bibliographies during this ten year period, in part, reflect the efforts of some countries striving to incorporate the recommendations of the ICNB, and so stated in prefatory material at the time of change. Change was seen in the format presentation of the bibliographic elements of current national bibliographies such as in Sierra Leone using ISBD since 1978, and in the arrangement of titles--e.g., universal accepted classification arrangement rather than an alphabetic listing or general broad categories. Examples are the *Phillippine National Bibliography* by DDC rather than alphabetical, Senegal using UDC beginning in 1980 rather than by chronology, Sierra Leone by classified arrangement rather than alphabetical since the 1977/78 volume and the Federal

Republic of Germany using UDC since 1982. Improved index accessibility was seen in countries such as Qatar. Some countries such as Vietham and Zaire still need to add an index. The prefatory material, which includes the scope and coverage was added by many countries such as Sierra Leone in 1977/78 volume, and Uruguay; there are still many that need to reflect this recommendation in their current national bibliography. This addition would make the current national bibliographies for the countries of Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Mexico, Egypt, France and the People's Republic of China much easier to use properly.

Recommendations 5 and 6, under the selection of materials for the national bibliography, are not as developed or followed by countries as they should be. Specifically, countries could easily use an asterisk (*) to identify publications clearly not part of the national imprint if these publications are part of the scope of the current national bibliography such as is done in the *Jamaican National Bibliography, National Bibliography of Barbados, and National Bibliography of Botswana.* Many countries do not have an accurate representation of materials in all languages and/or scripts that are produced within a country. The *British National Bibliography* is a title I would expect to be more diverse than I found it to be in a close examination. On the other hand, Singapore has done a remarkable job including the four main languages of English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil in one subject sequence. Tanzania also is a good example including Swahili, English, French, German, Gujarati and several venaculars. India decided to Romanize the different scripts so that authors and titles of books in all Indian languages could be presented in one sequence. Although this does not follow ICNB number 6, it seems to work well for India.

Problems in terms of timely publication and distribution continue to plague some countries, particularly the Latin American countries, but other areas as well such as Zambia, Indonesia, Banglasdesh, Ghana, Malaysia, Libya, Jamaica and the Ivory Coast. Delays hamper the current national bibliography from being used as a collection development tool and acquisitions source. Ineffective legal deposit laws such as those of Ghana and Malawi, Zambia and the Ivory Coast cause gaps in the accurate recording of publishing activities in the current national bibliography. A few countries such as Indonesia, the U.S. and The Netherlands still have no legal deposit law. Many countries are ststruggling with famine, internal political unrest, or inadequate funds for projects other than those essential to survive. When these problems are in the forefront, current national bibliographies are, understandably, low on the government's priority list.

New current national bibliographies have been given birth in all directions – Kenya, Syria, Bermuda, Malta, to name a few. All have taken the ICNB recommendations seriously. New regional current bibliographies have also incorporated the recommendations in their presentation and inclusion of material.

In some cases the current national bibliographies were already following the common sense recommendations espoused by the Paris conference, including more than the suggested minimum level of monographs and first issues and changes of periodicals. For those countries, the ICNB recommendations were an affirmation of principles already practiced. For other countries, the ICNB recommendations provided the framework needed to make positive change and progress.

The Paris conference recommendations provided a positive and important pattern for countries, so that singularly and together, they are able to continue to strive toward the goal of universal bibliographic control (u.b.c.) through the universal availability of its publications (u.a.p.). Only when there is effective national bibliographic control, of which the current national bibliographies are a key element, are there enough links to establish an effective u.b.c. network.

[1] Sir John Yocklunn, "The National Library of Papua New Guinea and the International Resource Sharing," *International Library Review* 12 (Oct. 1980): 363.

[2] Edward Lim Huck Lee, "SEAPRINT: A Computerized Regional Bibliography Project." In CONSUL VII. *The Library in the Information Revolution. p. 254.*

[3] CONSUL VII, "NLDC-SEA Consortium Meets in Jakarata" *Newsletter 1 (no. 1 Dec. 1984): 5*

APPENDIX
International Congress on National Bibliographies
Unesco
September 1977
Recommendations[1]

The international Congress on National Bibliographies, held at Unesco from 12 to 15 September 1977,

Endorsing the concept of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) as a long-term programme for the development of a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a prerequisite for universal bibliographic control,

Recognizing the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in ensuring national bibliographic control,

Makes the following recommendations:

Legal deposit

1. Member States should examine existing deposit legislation and consider their provisions in relation to present and future requirements in order to develop and maintain national bibliographic control; and, where necessary, existing legislation should be revised;
2. Member States currently without legal deposit should examine the possibilities of its introduction as a means of strengthening national bibliographic control;
3. New deposit laws, or regulations pursuant to such laws, should state the objective of legal deposit in relation to the national bibliography; should ensure that the deposit of copies is relevant to the requirements of the national library system; should be comprehensive in terminology and wording to include existing types of materials with information content and others which may be developed; and should include measures for enforcement of the laws;
4. Unesco should draft model legislation which would serve as a basis for Member States in attaining national bibliographic control, and which would take into account the relationship between copyright and legal deposit;

The selection of materials for the national bibliography

5. National bibliographies, as a minimum, should include the records for monographs and first issues and title changes of serials, including official publications, of the national imprint; and other categories of materials should be included as rapidly as possible to meet the requirements of the national library community and the resources of the national bibliograhic agency. When national bibliographic agencies for linguisitic, cultural or other reasons include records for publications clearly not part of the national imprint, such records should be identified as not belonging to the national imprint;
6. The national bibliography should include records for materials in all the languages and/or scripts in which publications are produced within a country; and wherever possible these records should be in the languages and/or scripts in which the publications originally appeared;
7. Further study should be undertaken to define additional caegories of materials and to suggest priorities for their inclusion in the national bibliography;

The presentation and frequency of the printed natitonal bibliography

8. The printed national bibliography should appear as a minimum quarterly with at least annual cumulations;
9. Each printed issue should conform to the following: use of an internatioal paper size (recommended A4); clear and unambiguous layout and typography of cover and/or title page to include: title of the bibliography; the period which the issue covers; place of publication; name of publisher; date of publication; ISSN in top right-hand corner; verso of title page to include: copyright information; cataloguing-in-publication entry; details of availability, price, details of printing; introduction (in each quarterly issue at least); main body of text; indices (cumulated annually) covering complementary arrangements to that of main text;
10. In the introduction should be included details stating: the basis for the records, for example, records made from copies deposited in the national library in accordance with legal deposit stipulations; coverage, including exceptions; frequency; arrangement; bibliographic and cataloguing tools used; list of special terms used, with definitions and abbreviations; outline of classified arrangement (if used); outline of transliteration schemes (if used); description of filing system;
11. The current issues of the printed national bibliography should be arranged in a classified order in accordance with a stated internationally-used classification scheme and the arrangement of cumulations should be decided at the discretion of the national bibliographic agency;

Catalogue cards

12. A study should be undertaken of the extent of production of catalogue cards by national bibliographic agencies and their

use internationally; and an examination should be made of the desirability of establishing an international standard for the physical form of the card;

Contents of the bibliographic record

13. The national bibliographic agency should undertake responsibility for preparing the comprehensive bibliographic records of its national imprint and in so doing follow international cataloguing principles and adopt international bibliographic standards, specifically the ISBDs; and international numbering systems such as ISBN or ISSN; should maintain an authority control system for national names, personal and corporate, and uniform titles, in accordance with international guidelines; and should consider the adoption of an internationally- used classification scheme for the records;
14. The national bibliographic agency, in anticipation of the introduction of new cataloguing rules, descriptive practices, or subject approaches, should ensure that training courses are provided within the country to familiarize the national library community with the new practices;
15. Specific projects to promote international bibliographic standards and guidelines should be undertaken for authority control applicable to both manual and mechanized systems; abbreviated and minimum records as required, e.g. for CIP;

Publications of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations

16. Intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations should introduce cataloguing-in-publication schemes in accordance with international bibliographic standards;
17. Intergovernmental organizations should co-operate in a joint effort to produce a current bibliography of all their publications;

Information systems

18. Studies should be made of the utilization of records produced for national bibliographies as national input to information systems, and vice versa;
19. Greater efforts at national and international levels should be made to ensure compatibility between the bibliographic exchange formats of the library and information communities;

The International Serials Data System (ISDS)

20. Member States should establish national and/or regional centres for ISDS, if possible within the national biblliographic agency;
21. A study should be made of the interrelationship of the ISDS register and the serial records of national bibliographies and the results should be taken into account in the revision of the *ISDS Guidelines*;

Resource sharing

22. Studies should be made into issuing multinational bibliographies in areas where for any reason it is not feasible at present to publish national bibliographies and/or where there are some geographical, linguistic or cultural links;
23. Unesco and other appropriate institutions should be asked to assist in the establishment of pilot schemes for national bibliographic agencies, or in the production of national bibliographies, and in the organization of national, regional or international seminars and training workshops for these.

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DIE ANWENDUNG VON KLASSIFIKATIONSSYSTEMEN IN NATIONALBIBLIOGRAPHIEN

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ABSTRACT

Es wird ein Überblick über die Entwicklung der Anwendung internationaler Klassifikationssysteme in Nationalbibliographien während der letzten 10 Jahre gegeben. Circa 40 % der Klassifikationen folgen oder orientieren sich inzwischen an der Dewey Decimal Classification, ca. 35 % orientieren sich an der Universal Decimal Classification. Aus der Analyse des jetzigen Zustandes – der allein schon eine grosse Variationsbreite bei der unterschiedlichen Benutzung eines Klassifikationssystems sich ergibt – folgen Vorschläge für eine weitere minimale Standardisierung.

1. Vorbemerkung

Gegenstand des Überblicks ist die Klassifikation in der Grundstufe der Nationalbibliographie (NB) seit dem Pariser Kongress von 1977. Einbezogen werden neben den gedruckten Verzeichnissen auch die NBs in elektronischer Form, d. h., die Magnetbänder der nationalbibliographischen Agenturen, zumal deren Bedeutung für den internationalen Austausch nationalbibliographischer Daten von Jahr zu Jahr zunimmt. Ziel der Grundstufe der NB ist es, über Neuerscheinungen, Neuauflagen, Nachdrucke des nationalen Buchmarktes so schnell und so umfassend wie möglich alle daran Interessierten zu informieren. Dieses wird sinnvoll nur bei systematisch gegliedertem Angebot ermöglicht. Denn der einzelne Informationssuchende kann nur an der Produktion bestimmter Fachgebiete – jedoch nicht enzykopädisch – interessiert sein. Ausserdem geben Titelformulierungen nicht immer Auskunft über den Inhalt einer Publikation oder das Fachgebiet, dem sie zuzuordnen ist.

2. Die Empfehlung des Pariser Kongresses zur Klassifikation

Die vor 10 Jahren ausgesprochene Empfehlung lautete zur Anwendung von Klassifikationen in Nationalbibliographien ganz pauschal in einem Satz: "Die laufenden Ausgaben der gedruckten Nationalbibliographie sollten systematisch angeordnet sein in Übereinstimmung mit einem international angewandten Klassifikationsschema und die Anordnung der Kumulationen sollte ins Ermessen der nationalbibliographischen Agentur gestellt werden."[1]

Den zwei Jahre später erschienenen Unesco Guidelines for the National Bibliographic Agency and the National Bibliography[2] sind präziesere Angaben zu entnehmen und zwar u. a. darüber, was gemeint ist mit international angewandter Klassifikation. Unter Berücksichtigung der grossen Unterschiede in kulturellen und sprachlichen Traditionen der einzelnen Länder oder Kulturkreise wurde – anders als bei den formalbibliographischen Standards – kein bestimmtes Klassifikationsschema zur allgemeinen einheitlichen Anwendung empfohlen. Die Schwierigkeiten im Finden eines akzeptablen internationalen Weges zur Fixierung des Inhaltes eines Dokumentes werden anerkannt. Die Indexierung des Dokumentgegenstandes wird als dasjenige Element des bibliographischen Eintrages bezeichnet, das den grössten intellektuellen Aufwand erfordert und die unterschiedlichsten Behanlungen erfährt. Inhaltserschliessung ist, anders als die formalbibliographische Beschreibung eines Dakumentes, eine sehr subjektive Betätigung mit einem grösseren Ermessungsspielraum. Es wird darüber hinaus festgestellt, dass die Inhaltserschliessung nicht nur vom kulturellen Umfeld eines Staates abhängt, sondern auch von den Anforderungen der Benutzer an die NB.

2.1 Denwey decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classifikation (UDC), Library of Congress Classifikation (LCC) und die Unesco Classification[3] werden als Beispiele für eine international angewandte Klassifikation genannt.

2.2 Es wird empfohlen, eine Übersicht über das verwendete Klassifikationsschema in einer Einleitung zur Grundbibliographie zu bringen.

2.3 Nationale Erweiterungen an einem international angewandten Klassifikationsschema sind vorgesehen. In Zusammenarbeit mit den Herausgebern order Verlegern der Klassifikation sollte diese Aufgabe vorgenommen werden. Geographie oder Geschte des Landes, seine Sprachen, Literaturen und möglicherweise Religion sind davon betroffen. Als Beispiele für Erweiterungen der DDC werden Malaysia und Singapore genannt, die in gemeinsamer Beratung mit der Forest Press, dem Verleger der DDC, für Sprache und Literatur, Geographie und Geschichte Malaysias und des Malaiischen Archipels und Ozeaniens Erweiterungen erarbeitet haben.

2.4 Ob eine grobe Gliederung nach Sachgruppen bzw. Fachgebieten oder eine detaillierte Klassifikation in hierarchisch systematischem Aufbau Anwendung findet, soll in der Verantwortung der nationalbibliographischen Agentur liegen. Ein Beispiel für das hierarchisch systematische Prinzip ist die Weekly List der British National Bibliography. Gleichzeitig ist sie ein Beispiel für das hohe Niveau der sachlichen Erschliessung und ein Beispiel für die wissenschaftlichen Anforderungen, denen eine NB entsprechen kann, zumal wenn für buchhändlerische Belange ein anderes Verzeichnis[4] vorhanden ist. Analoges gilt für die NB von Australien oder Kanada.

Bei der Entscheidung für eine weitere Sachgruppengliederung oder eine spezifische hierarchisch-systematische Klassifikation sind sowohl die bibliographischen Traditionen als auch die Bedürfnisse der Benutzer und die zur Verfügung stehende Personalausstattung in Betracht zu ziehen. Abhängig wird sie auch sein von der Menge der

anzuzeigenden Buchproduktion und der Häufigkeit des periodischen Erscheinens der Grundbibliographie.

2.5 Trotz der grossen Variationsbreite allein schon bei der unterschiedlichen Verwendung innerhalb auch nur einer der international angewandten Klassifikationen – als Beispiel wird in den "Guidelines"[5] DDC genannt, für UDC gilt dasselbe -, wird dennoch ihr Vorteil gesehen. Die Nachteile von Schlagwörtern sind weit grösser, sie liegen nicht nur in sprachlichen Barrieren, sondern auch in terminologischen Problemen aufgrund kultureller Unterschiede. Es wird zu prüfen sein, ob nicht eine noch grössere Standardisierung bei der Anwendung und Präsentation der genannten Klassifikationen möglich sein sollte und angestrebt werden sollte, um einen noch besseren, weltweiten Informationsaustausch zu gewährleisten.

3. Überblick über die Klassifikationssysteme bei Nationalbibliographien in elektronischer Form

Dank des küzlich erschienenen International guide to MARC databases and services[6] ist ein vollständiges Bild über die auf den nationalen Magnetbändern und in den Online-Diensten angebotenen Klassifikationen möglich. Es gibt keinen elektronischen Dienst, der nicht Notationen mindestens eines Klassifikationssystems aufweist. DDC (in 11 von 19 Ländern) ist die am meisten benutzte Klassifikation. Zu etwa je einem Drittel sind UDC und LCC vertreten, wobei letztere – mit Ausnahme durch die Library of Congress – nie alleine, sondern stets zusätzlich zur DDC oder gar UDC angeboten wird. Wenn auch einzelne Länder anstelle der DDC- oder UDC-Notationen eine fortlaufende Ziffernfolge benutzen, so bekennen sich doch auch diese dazu, in Reihenfolge und Inhalt der Gruppen auf einer der internationalen Klassifikationen zu basieren.

Nach der ersten Ausgabe der Unimarc guide von 1983 war die zweitstärkste Gruppe noch diejenige, die ihre eigene Sachgruppengliederung benutzte.[7] Nach der jetzigen Ausgabe – basierend auf den Daten von 1984/1985 – ist es nur noch ein Land, das sein nationalbibliographisches Schrifttum nicht nach einer der international angewandten Klassifikationen systematisiert.[8] In dieser Reduzierung der individuellen nationalen Klassifikation als einzigem Angebot scheint sich die normierende Kraft des internationalalen Datenaustausches als Faktum wiederzuspiegeln. Wenn aber fast ein Drittel der Länder mit Magnetbanddienst zusätzlich zu der in ihren NB verwendeten DDC oder UDC auf ihren Bändern die jeweils andere Klassifikation plus LCC oder wie Malaysia gar die National Library of Medicine Classification zusätzlich anbietet, wird die Effizienz de Informationsaustausches erhöht. Das elektronische Angebot scheint den konbinierten Gebrauch von nationaler under internationaler Klassifikation oder gar von mehr als einer der internationalen Klassifikationen zu begünstigen und deren Anwendung und Nutzung zu vermehren.

4. Überblick über die Klassifikationssysteme bei Nationalbibliographien in gedruckter Form

Bleiben bei den NB in elektronischer Form grosse Kultur- und Sprachräume der Welt weitgehend unberücksichtigt, so erweist sich ein Blick in die gedruckten Ausgaben jener Regionen als sehr lohnend. Ein ziemlich einheitliches Bild bieten die Staaten Lateinamerikas und der Karibik sowie die englischsprachigen Staaten Afrikas: die überwiegende Mehrheit der NBs dieser Staaten verwendet DDC.[10] Diese Feststellung gilt auch für einen grossen Teil der Länder Südasiens, Südostasiens und Ozeaniens. Die frankophonen Staaten Afrikas bevorzugen dagegen UDC. Eine leichte Mehrheit für UDC-Anwender hat sich Mitte der achtziger Jahre auch in den ost- und südosteuropäischen Ländern ergeben.

Erwähnenswert sind in diesem Zusammenhang auch die deutschsprachigen Länder (die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und die Deutsche Demokratische Republik, Österreich und die Schweiz). Ihnen gemeinsam war in den Grundbibliographien eine jahrzehntelange Einheit der Sachgruppengliederung. Bezogen auf die Menge der mit ihr erschlossenen Literatur hätte man auch hier von einer internationalen Klassifikation sprechen können. Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland steht nach der Sowjetunion und den USA mit an der Spitze der internationalen Buchproduktion, die Titel der deutschsprachigen Länder zusammengerechnet ergeben die zweite Position in der Weltbuchproduktion.[11] Die Aufgliederung in nur 24 Sachgruppen wurde schon lange ob der ständig wachsenden Zahl der anzuzeigenden Buchtitel als unbefriedigend empfunden. Die Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt entschied sich für UDC in Reihenfolge und Inhalt ihrer neuen Sachgruppen, die Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig war bereits 1974 der Bibliothekarisch-Bibliographischen Klassifikation der Allunions-Buch-kammer in Moskau gefolgt.

In der geographischen Verbreitung dr Klassifikationen spiegeln sich interessanterweise zum grossen Teil kulturelle Beziehungen und Bindungen wider, z. B. das kulturelle Erbe aus kolonialer Vergangenheit im Falle von Afrika.

Fast alle NBs mit einigermassen aktueller Berichterstattung weisen im jeweiligen Vorwort auf die Berücksichtigung der Pariser Empfehlung auch bei der Anwendung eines Klassifikationsschemas hin. Eigene Klassifikationen sind bei neuentstandenen oder neu konzipierten NBs nicht mehr entwickelt worden.

Doch bei näherer Betrachtung lassen sich allzu bemerkenswerte Verbesserungen nicht erkennen. So beschränkt sich die Anwendung der DDC oder der UDC – vor allem in bibliothekarischen Entwicklungsländern – oft auf die 10 Hauptklassen ohne Ausgliederung so wichtiger Disziplinen wie Erziehung, Medizin oder Landwirtschaft.

Nicht gering ist die Zahl der DDC-Anwender in Afrika und Lateinamerika, denen noch die 18., – nicht die bereits in den "Guidelines" empfohlene 19. Auflage – für ihre Klassifikationsarbeit zugrundeleigt. Karüberhinaus gibt es immer noch NBs – auch in Europa – die ihre Benutzer raten lassen, nach welcher der international angewandten Klassifikationen sie vorgehen oder ob sie eeine eigene Sachgruppengliederung verwenden. Nicht erhevlich abgenommen hat seit den Erhebungen von Pomassl[12] die Gruppe der NB, die bei ihrer alten Form der Darbietung geblieben ist, nach einer Auswertung in der Lenin-Bibliothek[13] sind von den dort gehaltenen 221 Ausgaben von NBs immerhin noch 25 % ohne jeglichen sachlichen Situation im Vergleich zu Pomassls Erhebung ist hier bewusst verzichtet worden, denn auch ein Appendix zum Nachschlagen würde den zugelassenen Rahmen der Darstellung sprengen.

5. Überlegungen zur weiteren Standardisierung bei der Anwendung von Klassifikationssystemen

Trotz erfreulier Anpassung an die Empfehlungen erweist sich das Bild allein in dem Block der DDC-Anwender (ca. 40 % der Klassifikationen) und der UDC-Anwender (ca. 35 % der Klassifikationen) als so uneinheitlich, dass sich Präzisierungen auf dem Weg zu weiterer Standardisieerung als notwendig erweisen.

Die IFLA-Section für Klassifikation und Indexiering hatte sich in zwei Beiträgen ihres Standing Committee Mitgliedes Suklasian[13] vor drei bzw. vier Jahren bereits mit der Verbesserung des Informationswertes der in NBs angewanten Klassifikationen auseinandergesetzt. Aus der damaligen Diskussion und der eigenen Analyse des jetzigen Zustandes ergeben sich Vorchaläge für eine weitere Verbesserung des Informationswertes der inhaltskennzeichnenden Angaben.

5.1 Ein Vorwort in der Grundbibliographie – das es tatsächlich immer nach nicht in jeder NB gibt – sollte eine Aussage über die benutzte Klassifikation machen. Darin sollte vermerkt sein, welche Ausgabe der DDC oder UDC angewendet wird.

5.2 Es sollte entsprechend den Pariser Empfehlungen immer eine Übersicht über die Gliederung der Klassifikation gegeben werden, neben den Hauptklassen sollten auch die benutzten Unterklassen aufgeführt werden, zusammen selbstverständlich mit notwendigen individuellen Erweiterungen und Abänderungen. Das erleichtert die Benutzung der NB und den Überblick über die nationale Buchprodukion.

5.3 Eine Auflistung der DDC- und UDC-Notationen ist eine zusätzliche Hilfe für den versierten Benutzer. Sind diese in fortlaufende Ziffern- oder Buchstabenfolgen umgesetzt, sollte eine zusätzliche Konkordanz zu der DDC- oder UDC-Entsprechung geboten werden als eine weitere Hilfestellung zur Transparenz bzw. Überschaubarkeit der national-bibliographischen Produktion.

5.4 Benutzerfreundlich wäre auch eine Aussage über die Funktion der Klassifikation und deren Notation. Dient die Notation nur zur allgemeinen Beschreibung von Fachgebieten und damit nur zur fachlichen Orientierung? Oder werden darüber hinaus präzise Aussagen über den Dokumentinhalt gemacht durch zusätzlich vergebene titelgebundene Notationen am Anfang oder Ende einer bibliographischen Eintragung? Oder werden gar alle Aussagemöglichkeiten ausgenutzt, die ein Klassifikationssystem über den Inhalt eines Dokumentes zulässt? Eine grosse Bandbreite von Realisierungsmöglichkeiten wird in den Nbs praktiziert.

5.5 Ein zwei- und mehrsprachiger Zugang zu Vorwort und Liste des Klassifikationsschemas wird in vielen NBs, aus entlegeneren Sprachen angeboten. Dieses sollte allgemeine Praxis werden, z. B. neben einem arabischen Vorwort und Inhaltsverzeichnis auch eines in englischer Sprache.

5.6 Ein Schlagwortregister als Ergänzung zum klassifizierten Hauptteil müsste eigentlich immer selbstverständlicher Bestandteil der NB sein. Selbst wenn der Schlagwort-Index sich nur auf die verbale Erläuterung der DDC- und UDC-Notationen beschränkt, hat er immerhin wenigstens die Funktion eines alphabetischen Führers zur Klassifikation. Bie feinhierarchischer Darbietung des Materials ist ein Schlagwortregister ein unabdingbarer Bestandteil der NB.

Es hat nicht nur den mit dem Aufbau der Klassifikation weniger vertrauten Benutzer zu leiten, ein spezifisches Schlagwortregister ermöglicht auch eine gezielte Informationssuche. Es ist hilfreicher als eine nur an den Titel gebundene Position einer speziellen Notation.

Aber natürlich ist ein derartiges Angebot an den Informationssuchenden nur möglich bei entsprechender Ausstattung mit qualifiziertem Mitarbeiterstab.

5.7 Für einen rationellen internationalen Informationsaustausch am wichtigsten wäre die Wahrung der Identität zwischen den Ausgaben des benutzten Klassifikationssystems und der nationalen Verwendung, abgesehen von den als notwendig erkannten Erweiterungen z. B. bei Sprache, Literatur und Geschichte eines Landes. Wie nationale Varianten aussehen können, soll am einfachen Beispiel der Kinder- und Jugenbücher in der UDC demonstriert werden: – eine eigene Sachgruppe ist möglich (087.5) – angezeigt innerhalb der einzelnen Klassen, jedoch in getrennter aphabetischer Ordnung – überhaupt keine gesonderte Anzeige.

Ein souveräner Umgang beim Abändern bzw. Unbesetzen bon Unterklassen sowie beim Einführen neuer Hierarchieebenen ist zu beobachten. Ein positives Beispiel für eine realisierbare weitere Anpassung an die UDC z. B. gibt die Bibliographie de la France in ihren Änderungen ab September 1986. Ein Vergleich der Reihenfolge ihrer Sachgruppen mit denjenigen z. B. der Deutschen Bibliographie zeigt aber auch, welche Interpretationsmöglichkeiten und damit Variationen die UDC ihrem Anwender überlässt.

6. Schlussbemerkung

Zur Vergleichbarkeit der Indexierungsergebnisse ist ein Eindämmen der nationalen Varianten eine vordringliche, aber sehr aufwendige Aufgabe. Eine Voraussetzung dazu wäre eine vergleichende Untersuchung und synoptische Darstellung der Struktur der nationalen Varianten. Im Anschluss daran wäre – in Zusammenarbeit mit den Herausgebern der international angewandten Klassifikationssysteme – eine international akzeptierbare Leitlinie festzulegen bezüglich – Reihenfolge derr Sachgruppen – inhaltlichen Umfang der jeweiligen Sachgruppe – Vergleichbarkeit der Hierarchiestufen Nur die Anwendung von einigermassen eingeitlichen oder vergleichbaren inhaltskennzeichnenden Merkmalen für den Gegenstand einer bibliographischen Eintragung kann einen effektiven weltweiten Informationsaustauch gewährleisten.

Anmerkungen

[1]Recommendation 11 in: International Congress on National Bibliographies, Paris, 10-15 September 1977, Final Report (PGI-77 / Conf. 401 / Col. 11) – Paris: Unesco, 1978, S. 12.

[2]IFLA international Office for UBC: Guidelines for the National Bibliographic Agency and the National Bilbiography (PGI-79 / WS / 18) – Paris: Unesco, 1979, S. 21, 35-36, 39-41. (Zitiert: Guidelines)

[3]Unesco: Recommendation concerning the international stanardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, adopted by the General Conference at its 13th session, Paris, 19 November 1964. Diese Klassifikation basiert auf der UDC, sie besteht aus 23 Sachgruppen und wird in der belgischen NB angewendet.

[4]Whitacker

[5]vgl. Anmerkung 2, S. 35

[6]International guide to MARC databases and services: national magnet. tape and online services. Ed. by Dieter Wolf and Francine Conrad. – 2., rev. and enl. ed. – Frankfurt am Main: Deutsche Bibliothek, 1986.

[7]Conrad, Francine: National magnetic tape services: current status and outlook. Vorgetragen auf der IFLA General Conference Nairobi, 1984.

[8]Japan

[9]Staaten mit nationalbibliographischen Megnetbanddienst sind in Südostasien Maylaysia und die Philippinen, in Lateinamerika Venezuela, im östlichen bzw. südöstlichen Teil Europas Jugoslawien.

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[12]Synoptic tables concerning the current nationalbibliographies. Comp. by Gerhard Pomassl and a working group of the Deutsche Bücherei. – Berlin: Bibliotheksverb. d. DDR [usw.], 1975. (Zitiert: Pomassl)

[13]Sukiasian, E. R.: Survey of classification schemes used in National Bibliographies. IFLA General Conference München 1983.

Sukiasian, E. R.: Classification systems in National Bibliography: Survey and recommmendations. -IFLA General Conference Nairobi 1984.

131-BIBCO-5-E

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

In the context of publishing trends and technical developments since 1977, the paper examines the funtions of the national bibliography as an instrument of bibliographic control, as an information resource on the country's cultural and scientific interests and achievements, and as a supportive service for the country's libraries. It concludes that the future lies chiefly in the last of these three functions, and with the 'national bibliographic database' replacing the national bibliography.

The recommendations of the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies first endorsed the concept of universal bibliographic control, next emphasised the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a "prerequisite of universal bibliographic control", and then went on to recognise "the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in national bibliographic control".

This placing of the national bibliography in the centre of national and universal bibliographic control was an important advance on the ideas which came from the 1977 Congress's predecessor, the 1950 Unesco Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographic Services. In Knud Larsen's *Manual on National Bibliographic Services*, which closely reflects the thinking of the 1950 Unesco Conference, a more simple proposition was put forward:

"If each nation could produce a current national bibliography... these bibliographies taken together would form a current world bibliography."

Before 1977 it was recognised that the mere compilation and accumulation of national bibliographies was not enough to serve a useful purpose. At the very least, it was necessary to provide for the people of every nation to be able to have access to the national bibliographies of other nations, since bibliographic control cannot be achieved without access.

In the years between, and the years following, these two conferences a great deal of work has been done in IFLA and elsewhere to facilitate this access. Thanks to the UBC programme and the International MARC programme (now joined together as the UBCIM programme), we have international standards for the description and structure of national bibliographic records which make it possible for them to be used even if the user is unfamiliar with the language in which they are written. There are standard MARC formats for the communication of such records in machine-readable form between the national bibliographic agencies of different countries, and between them and their own user communities. And there has grown up an international network in which magnetic-tape versions of the records in current national bibliographie are already being made available to users across national boundaries. In this way, for example, all the records in the British National Bibliography are now accessible to the library communities of North America, Australasia and a number of European countries; and here in United Kingdom, we expect to be adding to the database of Library of Congress MARC records, which we have long made available to our own library community, the new UNIMARC records of French publications soon to be available from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

However, a magnetic tape database is not the same thing as a bibliography. The international MARC network is, in general, regulated by Recommended Forms of Agreement for the Exchange of MARC records, drawn up and revised from time to time by the International MARC Advisory Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries; and in all these recommended forms there is a standard clause forbidding the recipient national bibliographic agency from using the MARC tapes to reproduce the national bibliography of the originating country. In fact, the international MARC network is being used almost exclusively for the trading and exchange of cataloguing data; and, although this is something recommended by both the 1950 and the 1977 Congresses as an important role for the national bibliography, it is a function carried out very effectively by the Library of Congress for nearly 90 years in a country which is still without a national bibliography of the kind they recommend.

If it cannot be said that the exchange of cataloguing data is in itself an aspect of bibliographic control, and if we are to discuss the future of the national bibliography in th light of the 1977 Congress's recommendations, we must next consider more closely what are the nature and purpose of bibliographic control, at any level.

The term was not very clearly defined by the Congress but, in order to give to its recommendations their fullest possible weight, the definition which emerges has to be something like this:

Bibliographic control comes from the systematic and comprehensive collection, organisation and dissemination of information about documents; and its purpose is to enable all potential users of the documents to identify, locate and gain access to every document useful for their particular purposes. Location and access are of equal importance with identification: for the literature of a subject, or of a nation, or of the world, cannot be said to be under bibliographic control if the systems of collection, organisation and dissemination of bibliographic information (however efficient they may be) do not lead to the documents to which the information refers being made available, in one way or another, to those who wish to use them.

In the final analysis, therefore, bibliographic control is only effective when it is based on actual collections of documents which are available for users, at least as a last resort when all other sources of access to the documents fail.

At the international level, this is the chief reason why the establishment of a world bibliography is not sufficient to secure universal bibliographic control, even if access to the bibliography were possible in all countries of the world. To put it into terms of the IFLA core programmes, UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) and UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) are indivisible, and the ultimate goal of one cannot be achieved ahead of the ultimate goal of the other. If the library world is seen in the image of a huge, multi-ethnic restaurant, UAP organises the kitchens and UBC prepares the menus. The diners can only obtain the dishes of their choice by using the menus; but if what is on the menus can't be produced from the kitchens, they cannot get their nourishment by eating the menus instead.

At the national level, the implications of this definition are also clear: if the national bibliography is to function effectively as a major instrument of national bibliographic control, it has to be a catalogue rather than a bibliogaphy.

To my mind, that is the basic reason why legal deposit is so important a foundation for the national bibliography. The 1977 Congress advocates legal deposit for ensuring accuracy and reliability in the records included in the national bibliography, and in this it follows the same line as almost every earlier champion of the form; but, although the construction of records by direct examination of the items they represent is an important principle of bibliogarphy and library cataloguing, there are plenty of examples of so-called "trade bibliographies", based on publishers' announcements rather than on copies of the books announced, which are perfectly reliable for most of identification and citation.

Besides, legal deposit is a very imperfect way of ensuring the comprehensiveness of coverage which is another necessary quality of the national bibliography as an instrument of bibliographic control. However well-framed, legal deposit laws are difficult to administer in practice, and generally unpopular with publishers, and at the very least they inhibit that quality of timeliness which is the third essential requirement of effective bibliographic control. They cannot provide incentives to publishers, they can only threaten punishments which, if inflicted, reduce the spirit of willing co-operation between the trade and libraries without which progress is only painfully made.

Characteristically, the trade bibliography can always beat the national bibliography in terms of coverage and timeliness – and for this reason, many of the national bibliographic agencies use it, where it exists, for the purpose of monitoring the performance of their legal deposit arrangements. But, however useful as an information resource, the trade bibliography cannot replace the national bibliography as an instrument of national bibliographic control, simply because it carries no assurance whatever that any item in it is located in any library or other collection in its own or any other country.

In summary, then, the national bibliography's future may be said to depend upon its functions as the catalogue of the collection, whether actual or notional, formed by the implementation of legal deposit laws; and its role in bibliographic control is secured so long as that collection is maintained.

But national bibliogaphies are not only instruments of national bibliographic control. They were conceived, and many came into existence, long before the conception of 'bibliographic control', with distinct and important functions as information resources. Perhaps the most succinct and authoritative statement on what those functions are was made by Mme Malclès, in Unesco's *Bibliographic Services Throughout the World* (1955):

"Every national bibliography, in providing an inventory of all printed matter produced in a country, becomes the very expression of that country's scientific and publishing activity; it spreads a knowledge of achievements in these fields throughout all other centres of culture; and it serves as an indispensible source for anyone wishing to obtain absolutely reliable information, whether for the compilation of a minor bibliography, or for that of library catalogues. Completeness and exactness – in short, strict accuracy – are its intrinsic qualities."

The first part of this proposition is echoed in Barbara Bell's paper at this seminar, which speaks of the national bibliography as "a mirror that reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by listing its publishing output."

Now, even if one accepts that the "very expression" or "mirror" of scientific and cultural achievements and interests is contained in published documents – rather than in works of art, industrial artefacts, and so on – it is certainly more difficult to accept at the end of the 20th century than it was in the middle (when Mme Malclès was writing) that this expression is mirrored solely or chiefly in the products of a country's own publishers.

Even in the UK, where the publishing output in terms of the number of new titles per year is amongst the largest in the world and expanding at a faster rate than almost any other, this is not true. In spite of the abundance of British publishing, most of our academic and research libraries spend a substantial portion of their acquisitions budgets on the procurement of publications from other countries; and most public libraries, too, acquire significant quantities of new publications from overseas.

How much less true it must be at the other end of the spectrum in, say, a developing country with a relatively small domestic market for a newly emerging publishing industry of its own, a hunger for technology and education which can only be met from the literature of other countries, and many of whose innovators, writers and thinkers must publish outside their own country if they are to reach the audiences with whom they need to communicate.

In neither case can a national bibliography give anything better than a partial and distorted image of the interests and achievements of the societies within the country's borders.

If, in short, the sum of a country's interests and needs is always greater than what can be accommodated by the operation of legal deposit, there are yet further problems for the national bibliography in its function as mirror or reflecting pool which have taken on great significance in the ten years since the International Congress.

For example, in UK we publish predominantly in the English language, and the growth of English as an international language has been very marked in this time. There are expanding world markets for English-language books and journals on which the UK publishing industry depends for about 40% of its total earnings, in the face of increasing competition from the publishing industries in other English-language countries. It would be very strange if a similar proportion of its publishing activity – its commissioning of books and authors – were not devoted rather to feeding the cultural and scientific interests of the overseas markets than to reflecting those of its own country; and the same must be broadly true of its competitors.

In practice, this has been turned to some advantage by the British Library, since it provides some opportunities for export earnings on our own account – on the basis that wherever a British publisher can sell a book to a library, we should be able to sell a UKMARC record to go with it. This reciprocity of interest is also one of the driving forces of our Cataloguing-in-Publication programme, wherein we help the publisher to market his book overseas through the international MARC network, in return for the good quality advance information of his titles which, with CIP, compensates for the deficiencies of legal deposit in respect of timeliness.

But it works the other way round as well. There are some overseas publishers in the English language – the Netherlands is one country which comes to mind – who see the British Isles and North America as their primary markets, and who consequently have no great incentive to contribute effectively to their own country's national bibliography. In the same way, there have been British publishers who preferred their books to go into the Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication programme and not into the British Library's.

Then we must take account of the rise of the multinationals, companies which publish simultaneouly, or indifferently, in more than one country; and of the very numerous rights agreements for particular titles between publishers in different countries, which allow the plates or proof sheets for a book to be produced in one country and printed from in both, with cost-sharing and profit ratios related to pre-agreed market shares. When all these growing complexities of modern publishing are taken into consideration, the place of publication is becoming more and more an accidental feature and less and less a significant indicator of national interest.

It must be evident from these considerations alone, and before even the impending arrival of large-scale on-demand publishing by means of electronically stored tests and facsimile transmission across national borders, that the national bibliography as a comprehensive resource of the national culture has a very uncertain future; though that is not to say that it will not have a long residual life in this role in

those countries which are somewhat nearer the middle of the developmental spectrum than the two extreme cases which I have given.

But if it is not the sum of publications covered by the national bibliography which encompasses the country's needs and interests as a whole, where is such an encompassment to be found? Of course, it is in the sum of the collections in all the country's libraries, whatever the provence of the individual documents in them and whatever the basis of their collection and preservation policies. The collections in the national library and the small town public library, in the large university and in the industrial research centre – these are what the nation has used, or will use, or believes it ought to use, to pursue its scientific and social interests and to absorb and add to its cultural achievements. That is why the libraries are there: that is why we have libraries at all.

It is collectively the catalogues of all these collections which are truly the basis of national bibliographic control. The best future for the national bibliography lies in its addressing itself to carry out its own more limited tasks in ways which most fruitfully assist the creation and articulation of these catalogues, and the effectiveness with which nation's library collections are built up, documented and made available to their users.

Seen in this light, the second part of Mme. Malclès definition:

"an indispensible source for anyone wishing to obtain absolutely reliable information whether for the compilation of a minor bibliography, or [illegible] of library catalogues..."

at once assumes greater significance than the first. Let us then substitute for the phrase "minor bibliography" the range of bibliographic data which supports and assists the processes of book selection, acquisition, collection management, document delivery in all kinds of library; and co-operative programmes and network relationships between libraries in all these areas.

To achieve this, we must stop thinking in terms of the national bibliography as such, and think in terms of the national bibliographic service. It might be possible to design a single bibliography which was capable of assisting all these library functions: indeed, the British National Bibliography was designed to assist many of them more than 37 years ago, and has in its time been used for nearly all these purposes. But the design stage was more than 20 years before the computers came to libraries; and in 1987 there is none of these supportive functions which cannot be carried out more effectively through the computer than through the national bibliography as such.

For example, although the bibliographic records created from the legal deposit constitute, as we have seen, a comprehensive resource for the purposes neither of national bibliographic control nor of bibliographic support, the national bibliographic agency which creates them can make a maximal contribution to both by providing them to its own library constituencies and trading them for the records created by those other bibliographic agencies whose domestic publishing output contains items of potential value to its own libraries, and making these available too.

The only practical way of doing this is through the medium of the machine-readable record; and similarly, the only practical way of articulating a truly comprehensive resource for the purposes of national bibliographic control is to connect the catalogues of all the important libraries in machine-readable form with each other and with the national bibliographic agency.

And what, then, of the national bibliography as a system of information storage and retrieval? The ten years since the International Congress have surely witnessed sufficiently that, wonderful in the past as have been the retrieval techniques developed and operated in the traditional constructions of bibliography by means of the disciplines of classification, relational indexing and so on, the power of the computer with its own disciplines of Boolean arithmetic, string-searching and the like, now outstrips them in efficiency and effectiveness. The residual diseconomies which inhibit easy availability and user access are by now almost all to do with telecommunication links and distances; and, with Compact Disc technology already almost with us on the national bibliographic service scene, they will no longer stand in our way.

The day of the published national bibliography is coming to an end, and the day of the published national bibliography database will soon be here to take its place.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Seminar on National Bibliographies
Bibliographic Control Section

1987

74-BIBCO-1-E

THE PARIS CONGRESS ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS: 10 YEARS LATER. OBJECTIVES PARTIALLY ACHIEVED

by

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K E Y W O R D (S):

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Summary:

In celebration of the International Congress on National Bibliographies held in Paris in 1977, the author, after reiterating the principles of universal bibliographic control, touches on issues discussed by the participants and the tenor of the recommendations published by UNESCO in 1978. She then analyses the actions taken by the various participants (IFLA International Office for UBC, UNESCO, the national bibliographic agencies, etc.); those actions which surpassed the recommendations of the Congress; and those which have not been undertaken. She concludes with several suggestions on practical matters such as an introductory fascicle for national bibliographies and with a warning about the gap which is increasing between the developing and industrialized countries in the achievement of national bibliographic control, in particular within the realm of automated networks for the international exchange of data.

INTRODUCTION

We are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Paris Congress this year; however, it has already been almost 15 years since the importance of the concept of universal bibliographic control (UBC)--launched by IFLA at the Grenoble conference in 1973, and subsequently ratified by UNESCO--was recognized in the library and information communities. It is now time for us, catalogers and bibliographers alike, to pause and examine how the elements which make up our daily professional environment have developed--the different components of UBC, in particular the triptych of bibliographic agency, depot legal, and national bibliography.

Having participated in the Grenoble meeting, and then in the Paris meeting, having been from 1981 to 1985 president of the Bibliographic Control Division, I thought it useful to accede to the request of the organizers of this seminar, and assess in what way 1977 is a watershed date. Was the congress a motivating force, did it function as a clarifier of ideas, or was it merely an outcome of existing trends? It is necessary, then, to recall, if only for the benefit of those colleagues who have joined us within the intervening ten years, the bibliographic context in the years which preceded the congress. Secondly, I will discuss the congress itself and its recommendations in order to identify the goals attained and what remains to be done. I want to state from the outset that this presentation is not the first evaluation of the Paris conference, as several of our colleagues did so a few years ago. In preparing this assessment, I reread their papers, as well as a certain number of papers from other colleagues who have worked (and continue to work) a great deal in conjunction with IFLA. Their names figure in the

bibliography of sources on page 23 of this paper. I would like to make particular mention of two of them: Dorothy Anderson, former director of the IFLA International Offiice for UBC and Gerhard Pomassl of the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig, former president of the Bibliographical Section.

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL, 1973-1977

In 1974, Herman Liebaers wrote, "Many components of UBC existed before the name was invented." Librarians in the early 70's were involved in UBC in the way that Monsieur Jourdain wrote prose: that is to say, without knowing it! Actually, none of the three major components which today make up UBC (the bibliographic agency, depot legal, and the national bibliography) originated in the 1970's. They were by-and-large already in existence, but it was during that time that their interconnection came to be recognized.

The world of libraries and information in those days was already focusing on this problem. UNESCO had organized several regional meetings on national library systems (Quito in 1966, Colombo in 1967, Kampala in 1970, then Cairo in 1974).

The international context was expanding, and the creation of a large number of universities and libraries resulted in an immense need for acquisitions, which in turn necessitated mastery of bibliographic control. In 1966 during the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts at the Hague, the Library of Congress introduced its Shared Cataloging Program: to meet its needs, LC would adopt the descriptive portion of records which already existed in other current bibliographies in so far as these descriptions were compatible. This policy met with immediate interest, and naturally gave rise to international studies on normalization in cataloging. It also brought about the opening of American cataloging offices in several developing nations, offices which would become, as a result of a real collaboration with the host countries, regional bibliographic agencies of sorts. Certainly the notion of "sharing," not yet well understood, sometimes created some discomfort as people perceived these offices more as

"collectors" or "accumulators" of resources than as "sharers." Nevertheless, the institution of this program clearly served to demonstrate the real need for UBC among librarians world-wide and particularly in the counties of the Third World. The number of articles in professional journals in the 70's devoted to the question of bibliographic control bears witness to this.

In 1973 at Grenoble, IFLA organized the first meeting on UBC with a round table dedicated to the specific problems of developing countries.

In 1974 Anderson presented to UNESCO in the name of IFLA a study intitled "UBC: a long-term policy, a plan for action" (1), published the same year by Saur in what was to become the collection IFLA publications. In that study, all the principles were laid out, all the methodology, national and international, defined. It was a question of providing an impetus to libraries and librarians, of urging them to exchange the passive role of guardians of collections for the active role of disseminators of information in a truly international information community.

Anderson defined UBC according to a simple formula, often repeated in her later writings. "The purpose of the system is to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries."

The fundamental characteristic of UBC, its novelty, is therefore the scope of activities it encompasses, from compatibility of automated systems to the adoption of bibliographic norms by Third World countries. The concept of UBC is also the certainty--one might say the belief--that the contribution of every country is equally important, that there can be a quantitative but not a qualitative difference between countries. Anderson explains it thus, "All countries can participate as component parts of a

world wide UBC system if their contribution follows patterns and standards that are universal; and equally can receive."

After the UNESCO intergovernmental conference in 1974, IFLA created its IFLA International Office for UBC with Anderson as director in July of that same year, and several people from the sections of IFLA concerned with problems of bibliographic control became members of its governing committee. The office was to become a substantial motivating force for the development of UBC by carrying out the monumental task of definition and structuring, by encouraging the publication and the dissemination of information in International Cataloging, and by providing specialized assistance available through its director.

During the 70's, many countries brought order to their bibliographic systems, and the surveys by UNESCO for Services bibliographiques dans le monde attest to this phenomenon. From 1970 to 1977, 17 countries created current national bibliographies; 5 countries improved theirs markedly; in 1978 18 countries had depot legal legislation but no current national bibliography, while 10 countries published a current national bibliography without benefit of depot legal statute (14). Four types of coverage existed at that time: the bibliography prepared by the national library or another bibliographic institution; the bibliography announced via the acquisition lists of a large deposit library; the bibliography published as an annex to the Journal officiel; and the list of deposit or copyright registrations published by the depot legal agency. By 1977, 15 countries had automated the production of their national bibliographies (14). In 1976, in a paper presented at the Congress of Lausanne (3), I had already pointed out three positive tendancies:

-- the proliferation of official or semi-official bodies responsible for the publication of national bibliographies, thereby leaving less and less to private bodies or individuals

-- the close ties which could therefore exist between the depot legal bodies and the institution responsible for publishing the bibliography

-- the improvement of the depot legal laws which could be applied to more varied types of material, in particular audio-visual materials.

On the other hand however, I noted with regret a certain number of negative results from the increased concern with UBC: the lack of definition for the current national bibliographies: the disparities among depot legal laws; the differences in coverage of national bibliographies: the problems connected with delays in registration of materials and the frequency of publication of current national bibliographies; and finally the fact that certain countries began issuing national bibliographies only to develop subsequently great difficulty in publishing them regularly. I concluded by saying that the Paris congress scheduled for 1977 should concentrate on these problems.

Within IFLA, the members of what was still called the Bibliography Committee gradually put aside theoretical studies on the relationship between bibliography and library which had been on their agenda since the the committee was formed. They began to attack practical problems of structure, content, or classification in national bibliographies and began a productive collaboration with the IFLA International Office for UBC. The president, G. Pomassl, and the secretary, I. Bagrova, participated in the meeting of experts in Paris in 1975 to plan for the Paris meeting. G. Pomassl was a member of the organizing committee and prepared two documents

which would be very useful during the conference: synoptic tables on current national bibliographies (12) and a study on existing depot legal statutes (11).

This redirection of interest toward practical concerns which began in 1975 would tie the committee more securely to IFLA. In 1977 it became the Bibliography Section at the same time that the Division of Bibliographic Control was created. As a member of the Bibliography Committee, I attended the Paris congress as a guest of UNESCO because of my involvement with Services bibliographiques dans le monde. Other members of the committee also took an active part in the congress: I. Bagrova of the Soviet Union who filled in for the ailing G. Pomassl, S. Aje of Nigeria, [illegible] Cybulski of Poland, K. Novak of West Germany, and K. Zotova of Bulgaria. The future section, satisfied with this meeting, would see its positions discussed and often adopted at the congress, and would be able to base later studies on these conclusions and recommendations.

II. THE CONGRESS ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

In September 1977, UNESCO and IFLA brought together for four days of discussions the representatives of 72 member states and 11 international governmental organizations, a total of 145 specialists, with 2 simple objectives:

1. to form a consensus on the minimum coverage, content, form, presentation, the organization or classification, and frequency of current national bibliographies

2. to provide a formula to help nations accomplish national bibliographic control through automation, as well as by traditional manual means.

To attain these goals, the participants relied heavily on an excellent working document prepared by the IFLA International Office for UBC entitled: La Bibliographie nationale: son role actuel et ses developpements futurs [National bibliographies, their present role and future developments] (5). That document outlined the role and position of the current national bibliography, of the bibliographical agency, and of publishing within the context of national bibliographic control and of UBC. It then defined the specific nature of current national bibliographies in conjunction with depot legal; presented the range of documents to be registered; the material resources necessary and the content of the entries. It concluded by listing considerations on the development of current national bibliographies, the allocation of resources, and recommendations to be anticipated. For four days, practical agreements were sought on points of similarity--that is, on the elements common to all current national bibliographies, regardless of the size of the country or the volume of their publishing.

The representatives of Third World countries were the most adamant, the most enthusiastic, but also the most realistic. They urged UNESCO to adopt energetic resolutions as the most effective means of eliciting better support from their governments. Nevertheless, they believed, and justifiably, that to try to promote the goal of bibliographic control in countries where illiteracy sometimes exceeds 80% is to put the cart before the horse.

"I still remember," as Georges Perec put it, "several points which were discussed at length and sometimes bitterly":

-- the similarities and the differences between authors' rights and depot legal

-- the problems of countries where publishing is multilingual and uses different writing systems, andwhich have difficulties in assuring that the bibliographic record is prepared in the original language

-- the problems of transliteration which accompany the above situation and for which international solutions are sought

-- the gaps and the inadequacies associated with bibliographic control of the publications of international organizations

-- the "risks" resulting from leaving to a bibliographic agency the choice of those documents to be covered by the bibiliography from among those submitted for depot legal - - and along with this selection process, all the problems of terminology in view of defining the categories of documents to list and their order of priority.

On the other hand, relatively little time was spent on the problems raised by automation: we discussed the MARC network, the new production support that magnetic tapes represent, and the problem of authors' rights vis-a-vis the entries recorded on magnetic tape, while the "universality" of the printed national bibliography was proclaimed and accepted as a basic premise.

At the end of the congress, the participants adopted 23 recommendations:

-- that governments create or improve depot legal laws

-- that UNESCO prepare a model depot legal statute and organize the necessary mechanisms for carrying out most of the recommendations

-- that national bibliographic agencies adopt all the recommendations on international rules for description and indentification of documents (ISBD, ISBN, ISSN...), on coverage, content, and classification of national

bibliographies, on the ties of the agency with ISDS centers

-- that international bodies provide bibliographic control of their publications

-- that IFLA (though not specifically named in the recommendations) carry out various studies on what new categories of publication should be covered, and on the production and use of catalog cards, and on the establishment of guidelines for authority records or the ISDS/ISBD(S) relations, etc. A detailed text defining the objectives and the functions of the national bibliographic agencies was added to these recommendations.

Thus, as Cheffins very rightly said (6), the congress was not a point of departure, it created nothing; it was not an accounting, nor was it an end in itself; it didn't turn a page. What it was, however, was a focal point for the common interests shared by IFLA and UNESCO over many years. It brought together experts who attempted to translate into recommendations their daily experiences.

We have seen that this congress intended to be resolutely practical, sometimes covering for example even the most minute details concerning title pages or the introductory fascicle mentioned later. In other cases it kept its recommendations vague, particulary in matters involving agreements with other agencies or bodies such as international organizations producing information or international information systems.

Finally, some issues of interest since 1974 discussed in Anderson's study have practically not been mentionned. Apart from the specific problems of automation already noted, two examples come to mind: that of non-book and audio-visual materials and that of retrospective bibliographic control. Nevertheless, several months afterward, with the publication of the Final

report, the international library community had at its disposal a precise and organized text on which it could rely in attempting to bring about bibliographic control in every country. How would the international community receive these recommendations?

III. AFTER THE CONGRESS: 1977-1984

To understand the impact of the recommendations of the Paris congress, let us examine the actions of its various participants:

-- UNESCO fulfilled its obligations: in December 1979, the recommendations concerning national bibliographic agencies (9), as well as the proposals for legislation on depot legal law (10) were published; and naturally, training courses for professionals from bibliographic agencies continued to be organized.

-- IFLA International Office for UBC continued its work of promoting ISBD formats, assuring their constant revision and development--(ISBD(A) Antiquarian and ISBD(PM) Printed Music in 1980, ISBD(CP) Component Parts and ISBD(CF) Computer Files in 1986)--and supporting translation of these ISBD documents. The Catalan translation of ISBD appeared in 1987, for example. A regular reading of the journal International Cataloguing keeps one up to date on many accomplishments of the Office in furthering the cause of ISBD.

-- IFLA itself has continued its studies and its publications in this area, such as International study of copyright of bibliographic records in machine-readable form, published in 1983 in the collection IFLA publications.

From 1981 to 1985, the working groups of the Bibliographic Section devoted their energies to the problem of retrospective bibliographic control, as much to promote preparation of cumulative volumes of current

national bibliographies, as to identify gaps in retrospective national bibliographies. For its part, the Bibliographic Control Division was reinforced in 1981 by the addition of a third section for classification and subject indexing, one of the areas recommended for study by the congress. It advocated the acceptance of international classifications schemes such as Universal Decimal Classification or Dewey Decimal Classification and development on the national level of these schemes for specific historical or cultural subjects.

It remains to be seen whether the other participants in the congress--which is to say, each country through its bibliographic agency--have felt sufficiently concerned about the recommendations of the congress to modify their bibliographic systems in the ways suggested.

In Munich in 1983, Cheffins, in a paper (6) presented to the Bibliographic Section, developed a nuanced assessment. In 1982 Anderson, in a revised version of her 1974 study, defined the areas in which the UBC effort still needed to make progress.

With an additional four years of perspective, I will confine myself to outlining the program and analysing the present situation:

1. **a bibliographic agency benefiting from <u>depot legal</u> to produce a current national bibliography**

In response to the recommendations of the congress, UNESCO began, as we have seen, to publish its recommendations for national bibliographic agencies in 1979. It cannot yet be said that the institutions that are the foundation of the library and bibliographic system of each country currently fulfill all the functions defined in the recommendations, but each time a system is reorganized, the change reduces the distance between the

bibliographic agency, the depot legal, and the national bibliography. For example, it is almost always an official body which establishes new current national bibliographies. The important re-structurings that have taken place since the congress, such as those in Kenya, Singapore, Tanzania, and Senegal, all conform to the recommendations.

Depot legal laws exist almost everywhere, but these statutes barely comply with what the congress advocated. Any changes since 1977 have usually been linked to the production of audio-visual materials. Many uncertainties concerning the effective application of the legislation remain, as do anomalies in the statistics. Let us not forget, however, that these shortcomings, so difficult to quantify, exist in countries with well established publishing traditions as well as in developing countries.

2. a current national bibliography which fulfills its informational function through its timeliness of production

As everyone knows, the most spectacular product appeared in 1983: NUC-US books on microfiche, but everyone is also aware, given the enormous American bibliographic apparatus, that this event represents a "product diversification," rather than the invention of one. On the other hand, since 1977, several developing countries have begun to issue national bibliographies: Barbados, Benin, Cameroon, Gambia, Kenya, and Papua-New Guinea, for example.

These initiatives are no doubt linked to the impact of the Paris congress. However, some of these countries are still a long way from publishing a national bibliography regularly--which is what really indicates a country's participation in UBC. Moreover, other countries which started publishing national bibliographies before 1977 continue to experience delays

in information gathering and publication which are inconsistent with fulfillment of the information function of the national bibliography. This is a serious problem for which the solutions are not only professional, but financial in nature as well.

Barbara L. Bell in her work An Annotated guide to current national bibliographies (Alexandria, Va., Chadwyck-Healey, 1986) surveys 208 countries, states, or territories; among them, 32 do not issue national bibliographies, nor do they contribute to regional bibliographies or appear on the acquisitions lists of the Library of Congress. Two situations seem to predominate among countries which do not yet produce current national bibliographies: either their publishing production is very limited, or enormous internal difficulties prevent them from organizing a library system, even though some sort of national library usually exists.

3. **a clearly defined coverage which takes into account local tradition**

While the congress defined the national bibliography as a listing with territorial coverage in which depot legal is often involved, and thus settled on an unchallenged terminology, it did not thereby do away with linguistic or documentary listings. This was not the purpose of the conference, and it has certainly not brought about any changes in presentation aside from the radical change in Canadiana, which since 1981 has divided its listing in two distinct parts: one for Canadian imprints, another for publications aboout Canada. Many national bibliographies find that publication is delayed by the inclusion of information on foreign publications and publish annual issues partly for that reason.

The other modifications in content are difficult to analyse without serious study. Let us just say that it is relatively common to see new fascicles come out in order to provide coverage for new categories of material (Iceland in 1979 for sound recordings or West Germany in 1987 for publications about Germany).

4. adoption of various international normalizations

The congress recommended the adoption of international norms such as ISBD for cataloging description. Beginning in 1978 the 2nd edition of AACR, in conformity with the demands of ISBD, was adopted by most English-speaking countries. The latest survey by UNESCO shows that AACR and ISBD are more and more widely used. National norms are gradually being abandoned or brought into line, and new ones are no longer being formulated. International codification which alone insures identification of the various elements of bibliographic description in the exchange of information has become a recognized need. As for the communications format of automated bibliographies, the development of the MARC network, which the congress endorsed, has been completed. Many national formats have been derived from MARC.

The efforts undertaken within IFLA on the UNIMARC communications format, documented by the 1987 publication of the UNIMARC manual, show the extent to which the members are aware of the absolute necessity of complete compatibility, even though different practices such as multi-level cataloging make this effort a delicate one. The project undertaken by UNESCO and UNISIST since 1978 for the establishment of a Common Communications Format (CCF) is also a move in the same direction.

As for access points on bibliographic entries, that is to say, authority problems mentioned during the congress, IFLA appointed a wo group to perfect international rules and principles for the creation exchange of data on authority records. In 1984 Guidelines for authority an reference entries was published, but major problems of definition remain to be resolved, in particular because there is a tendency at present to produce lists with international coverage by means of automated systems, rather than the national lists recommended by the congress (like the LC Name Authority File, Canadiana, or the new catalogs issued by the Bibliotheque national in Paris).

IV. Today--tomorrow: UBCIM Program

It is clear then that most of the recommendations made at the Paris congress have produced changes which bring us at least part of the way to achieving the desired result.

The other speakers at this meeting will enlarge upon particular issues where the congress has played a positive motivating role. To stay within the framework of this general presentation, however, I would like to draw up a rapid balance-sheet of the issues where accomplishments have exceeded the recommendations of the congress, and those where, on the contrary, they have fallen very much short:

1. The expectations of the congress have been met on at least three points:

-- the development of retrospective bibliographic control linked both to the development of automation of the current bibliography and to capturing retrospective data in automated form. The production of retrospective products is more efficient when the production of the current

bibliography is satisfactory and when the computer handles the necessary manipulations. The capacity for production of cumulative volumes is often a dividend from the automation of the current bibliography. Many automated retrospective bibliographies are being produced: Canada, Australia, Norway, Great Britain, West Germany, France; while there are few examples of manual produced products.

-- the development of CIP as a new solution to the problem of the timeliness of data-gathering. Cataloging before publication was among the recommendations of the congress, resulting from a study on the content of CIP records themselves. This possibility aroused sufficient interest to convene a conference in August 1982 in Ottawa. CIP cataloging is currently done in at least 15 countries, to varying degrees and in different forms. CIP coverage can result in an increase in the number of publications offering more complete entries on the verso of the title page; or result in the publication of a parallel listing in the current national bibliography (as in West Germany); or yet constitute as in Great Britain the first version of records entered in the computer and later upgraded with the information omitted or as yet undetermined at the CIP cataloging stage. The record in its final form becomes the entry in the national bibliography. In 1986, the recommendations on CIP developed at the congress in Ottawa became available (8).

-- the development of resource sharing.

In its recommendation 22, the congress supported the development of regional bibliographies when national resources proved insufficient. Despite the pitfalls inherent in cooperative efforts, it can be said that the development of the CARICOM bibliography (for the Caribbean), of the Boletin

bibliografico for Latin America), of the Arab bulletin of publications (for North Africa and the Middle East), and finally of the South Pacific bibliography (for the countries of Oceania) are very interesting and permit countries to band together for an effective participation in UBC.

-- the constant development of automation of national bibliographies, which sometimes modifies considerably the services offered by the bibliographical agencies. An inventory of these new services was published in 1984 and reissued in 1986 by the International MARC Project of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt-am-Main (International guide to MARC databases and services: national magnetic tape services). Conventions for exchange between bibliographic agencies are currently being formulated (International transfers of national MARC records: guidelines for agreements relating to the transfer of national MARC records between national bibliographic agencies). Combining the two fundamental programs of IFLA--UBC and IMP--into a single program at the beginning of this year is proof of that change, and Peter Lewis will speak about it at more length. It is perhaps a sign of the resurgence of the principle of "universality" of coverage of the printed national bibliography. In addition, one might point out that the progress made in computers in the last ten years calls into question the primacy of the Latin alphabet and changes one's opinion on the necessity of transliteration (or romanization) by permitting the contribution of data in non-roman characters to international networks of automated systems.

2. On the other hand, we have not abided by the recommendations of the congress on a whole series of practical questions to which the countries have given their agreement without making the changes:

One can regret the lack of conformity among copyright/depot legal laws, as well as the failure to come to any conclusion about types of material other than monographes and publications in series. These failures are linked to differences in the national legal systems and to the inevitable differences in linguistic terminology and publishing practices respectively. There is at least a point which has not been at all solidified which was nevertheless universally agreed upon: the introductory fascicle for the national bibliography to be furnished with each subscription and to be kept up to date.

The recommendations contain all necessary details for the producation of this fascicle. It should list title and periodicity, address of the issuing body, the categories of the material listed in the regular fascicles as well as in the supplements, names and addresses of bodies gathering the information contained in the bibliography, the kinds of material surveyed in any manner in the country, the classification and indexing, an abbreviations list, the transliteration lists, the registration forms, a model recto-verso of the title page, etc. The usefulness of these detailed instructions is simply a matter of good sense.

I propose to return this issue to the agenda. As a first step in what could become a new impetus for UBC, the Bibliography Division or Section could concentrate on this problem and make specific, practical suggestions which might convince national bibliographic agencies to make this change.

CONCLUSION

I have shown that the Paris conference, despite its limitations, was a crucial, constructive step for the development of UBC, at the same time that as it served as proof that the library community could overcome its

differences and go beyond mere intellectual acceptance of a program to work for putting it into practice. Let us not stop midway, but rather, let us consider this tenth anniversary we have marked as a final stage in the accomplishment of UBC for the 21st century.

I would like to make two closing remarks:

1. In 1985 in Chicago, the theme of the meeting of the Federation was universal access to information: the notion of traditional support--that is to say, publication--disappears in the face of the content of the information. It is because of the constant evolution of technology which opens up to us possibilities which were unimaginable only ten years ago that our concept of UBC, already integrating IMP, should adapt rapidly to these changes.

2. Secondly, the description of the UBCIM program in the 1987 version of the pamphlet Faits et caracteristiques de l'IFLA [Facts and characteristics of IFLA] does not once allude to the fact that national bibliographic control facilitates the international exchange of data and begins once again in the way the 1966 edition did by "short-circuiting" the developing countries. I would like to call attention to the fact that we should be careful not to allow the gap between level of national bibliographic control in developing countries and that of industrialized nations grow any larger. It is up to us to find solutions so that the lovely idea of universal bibliographic control, where each country is a partner of equal importance, maintains its validity.

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The Usage of Classification Systems in National Bibliographies

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The Usage of Classification Systems in National Bibliographies

Abstract

The following is a synopsis of the development of the utilization of international classification systems in national bibliographies during the past 10 years. Circa 40% of the classifications follow or are oriented towards the Universal Decimal Classification. From the analysis of the present situation--which even in any given classification system already shows a great range of variation--follow suggestions for further minimal standardization.

The Usage of Classification Systems in National Bibliographies

1. Introductory remarks

The subject of this review is classification as the basis of the arrangement of the national bibliography (NB) from the 1977 Paris Conference on. Besides the printed catalogs, the national bibliographies in electronic form, i.e., the magnetic tapes of the national bibliographic agencies, are to be included, especially since their importance for the international exchange of national bibliographic data is increasing from year to year.

The fundamental objective of a national bibliography is to inform all interested parties about new publications, new editions, and reprints of the national book trade as soon and as completely as possible. This can be accomplished satisfactorily only by a systematically arranged presentation. The individual seeker of information is usually interested only in the output in a particular—but never all—fields. Moreover, the wording of a title itself does not always give a clue as to the contents of a publication or subject field to which it belongs.

2. Recommendation of the Paris Conference in Regard to Classification

The recommendation, made 10 years ago, concerning classed presentation of the national bibliographies stated in general terms in a single sentence: "The current issues of the printed national bibliography should be arranged in a classified order in accordance with a stated, internationally used classification scheme, and the arrangement of cumulations should be decided at the discretion of the national bibliographic agency."[1]

More precise information is available from the Unesco Guidelines for the National Bibliographic Agency and the National Bibliography[2], published

two years later, including among other information, the specification of what is meant by internationally used classification. Taking into consideration the great differences in cultural and linguistic traditions of the individual countries or regions, no definite classification scheme was recommended for general uniform application—unlike for the formal bibliographic standards. The difficulties in finding an acceptable international approach to setting down the content of a document are recognized. Indexing of the particular document is seen as that element of the bibliographic entry which requires the greatest intellectual effort and receives the most uneven treatment. Analysis of the content of a document, unlike the formal bibliographic description, is a very subjective activity allowing for greater discretion. In addition, the subject analysis is dependent not only on the cultural milieu of a country but also on the demands of the user on the NB.

2.1 Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), and Unesco Classification[3] are cited as examples of an internationally used classification.

2.2 It is recommended that an outline of the classified arrangement be included in an introduction to the bibliography.

2.3 Expansions at the national level of an internationally used classification scheme are provided for. This task should be undertaken in cooperation with the editors/compilers or publishers of the classification. The geography or history of the country, its languages, literature, and possibly its religion are affected by them. Examples of expansions of the DDC are Malaysia and Singapore, which, in consultation with the Forest Press, the publisher of the DDC, have worked out expansions for the language and literature, geography and history of

Malaysia and the Malay Archipelago, and of Oceania.

2.4 Whether a general outline by subject groups and/or by disciplinary fields of study, or a detailed classification in hierarchical systematic arrangement would be applied, should be the responsibility of the national bibliographic agency. The weekly list of the British National Bibliography serves as an example of a hierarchical, systematic principle. It is also an example of the high standards of objective presentation and at the same time, an example of scientific requirements to which an NB can conform, especially when another catalog that serves the interests of booksellers exists.[4] The same applies to the NBs of Australia and Canada.

In deciding for either more subjects and subject subdivisions, or for a specific hierarchical-systematic classification, one has to consider the bibliographic traditions as well as the needs of the user, and the staff resources of an agency. It is also dependent on the amount of the reportable book production and on the frequency of periodic issuance of the bibliography.

2.5 Notwithstanding the broad range of variations in the different applications of a single internationally used classification system, — the Guidelines[5] identifies the DDC as an example, the same applies to the UDC — one nevertheless sees the advantages of classification. The drawbacks of using subject headings are comparatively much greater, not only because of language barriers, but also because of different meanings of terminology based on different cultures. It should be investigated whether a yet greater standardization is possible and should be attempted for the application and presentation of the above-

mentioned classification systems, in order to warrant a better, world-wide exchange of information.

3. Review of the classification systems used by national bibliographies in electronic form

It is now possible to have a complete picture of classifications offered on magnetic tapes and for online-services nationally, thanks to the recently published International Guide to MARC Databases and Services.[6] There is no single electronic service which does not include notations of at least one classification system. The DDC (in 11 of the 19 countries) is the most frequently used classification. The UDC and the LCC each accounts respectively for about one third of the countries; with the exception of the Library of Congress, the LCC is never supplied alone but always in addition to the DDC or the UDC. Even when the individual countries use a continuous numerical sequence instead of the DDC or the UDC notations, such sequences are nevertheless based on the order and contents of the groupings of one of the international classifications.

According to the first edition of the International Guide published in 1983, the second largest group was still the one using its own respective subject categories.[7] According to the present edition, based on the data of 1984/1985, there is only one country which still does not systematize its national bibliographic literature according to any of the internationally used classifications.[8] This decrease of national classification in favor of an international system seems to reflect the trend of the standardization of the international data exchange as a fact. Furthermore, the efficiency of an exchange of information is increased when nearly one third of the countries that have a magnetic tape services[9] will add to their own DDC or UDC (as used

in their NBs) also the corresponding other classification and also will add LCC or, as does Malaysia, even add the National Library of Medicine. The electronic presentation seems to favor the combined use of a national and international classification or even several international classifications and thereby increases their application and use.

4. Review of the classification systems used by national bibliographies in printed form

It is very rewarding to look at the printed editions of those regions which are, in contrast to the large and important cultural and linguistic regions of the world, traditionally neglected by the NBs in electronic form. A rather uniform picture is offered by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the English speaking countries of Africa—the clear majority of their NBs uses the DDC.[10] This is also largely true for countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania. The French speaking countries of Africa, on the other hand, prefer the UDC. Among the East and Southeast European countries in the mid-1980s, a slight majority were also users of the UDC.

In this respect the German speaking countries (the Federal Republic of Germany, the Democratic Republic of Germany, and Austria, and Switzerland) are also worth mentioning. Common to these was a decades-long uniformity of subject arrangement in their basic bibliographies. Considering the amount of literature made available, one could also speak here of an international classification. The Federal Republic of Germany stands, after the Soviet Union and the USA, at the head of international book production. The titles of the German speaking countries added together account for the second position in the world's book production.[11] Their breakdown into only 24

subject groups has been considered unsatisfactory for some time now because of the steadily growing number of reportable book titles. The Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt has opted for the UDC for the sequence and content of its new subject categories; since 1974 the Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig has followed the Library-Bibliographical Classification of the All Union Book Chamber in Moscow.

The geographical distribution of the classification systems interestingly reflects to a large extent cultural relations and links, for instance, the cultural heritage from the colonial past in the case of Africa.

Almost all NBs with some measure of current coverage refer in their respective prefaces to their having taken into consideration the Paris recommendation also in the application of a classification scheme. Newly produced or newly planned NBs are no longer developing classification systems of their own.

Upon still closer examination, no significant improvements are discernible. Thus the application of the DDC or the UDC, especially in countries developing librarywise, is frequently confined to within 10 main classes, without further subdivisions of such important disciplines as education, medicine, or agriculture.

The number of DDC-users in Africa and Latin America still basing their classification on the 18th rather than the 19th edition as recommended in the Guidelines, is not small. Besides that, there are still NBs, Europe included, which force their users to speculate on which of the internationally used classification systems they follow, or whether they use a classification system of their own. There has been no marked decrease of the group of NBs that have kept their old form of presentation since Pomassl's[12] evaluation;

according to an analysis in the Lenin Library[13] of the 221 editions of NBs in its collections as many as 25 per cent still have no subject approach. An offer to include here a tabular synopsis comparing the present situation with Pomassl's evaluation is being intentionally waived, for even an appendix for reference would be beyond the allotted scope of this presentation.

5. Consideration for further standardization by the utilization of classification systems

Despite the satisfactory adaptation to the recommendations, even among the block of DDC-users (ca. 40 per cent of the classifications) and of UDC-users (ca. 35 per cent of the classifications) the picture is so uneven that precise statements towards further standardization prove to be necessary. The IFLA Section for Classification and Indexing has already taken up the issue of improving the value of the information provided about classifications used in the NBs in two contributions by its Standing Committee member Sukiasian,[13] published three, and four years ago respectively. The following proposals for further improving the value of the information provided about the characteristics of NBs result from those discussions and our own analysis of the present situation.

5.1 A preface in the bibliography—something that indeed is not yet present in every NB—should make a statement about the classification system used. It should be noted which edition of the DDC or the UDC is being applied.

5.2 There should be, analogous to the Paris recommendations, an outline of the arrangement of the classification; in addition to the main classes the listing should include subdivisions used, obviously together with the necessary individual amplifications and changes. This makes it

easier to use the NB and allows the whole of the national book production to be comprehended at a glance.

5.3 A list of the DDC and UDC notations is an additional help for the informed user. If these are arranged in a sequential numerical or alphabetical order, there should be an additional concordance to the DDC or the UDC counterpart as a further aid in the clarification and/or an easy comprehension of the national bibliographic product.

5.4 A statement about the function of the classification and its notation would also be user friendly. Does the notation serve simply as a general description of the subject fields and thereby only as a subject orientation? Or are precise statements made beyond that about the document's content through additionally included notations related to the title, either at the beginning or at the end of the bibliographic entry? Or is everything possible being stated about the content of a document which a subject classification permits? A wide range of approaches is being practiced in the various NBs.

5.5 A bi- or multilingual approach to the preface and the outline of the classification schemes is offered in many NBs in lesser-known languages. This should become a regular practice, e.g., in addition to a preface and table of contents in Arabic, there should also be one in English.

5.6 A subject index as a supplement to the classified main section should essentially always be an obvious component of the NB. Even if the subject index itself is limited only to the textual explanations of the DDC and the UDC-notations, it nevertheless serves at least as an alphabetical guide to the classification.

A subject index is an obvious component of the NB in connection with a detailed hierarchical presentation of the material. It not only guides less familiar users regarding the structure of the classification, but a specialized subject index also makes possible a focused information search. It is more helpful than a special notation with position tied only to the title. But of course such a service to the information seeker is possible only with the appropriate equipment and qualified support staff.

5.7 It is important to retain for the sake of international information exchange the identity of the classification system used and its national application, as well as the necessary national expansion of the system, e.g., for linguistics, literature, and the history of a country. The national variations should be demonstrated in a simple example of the children's and juvenile books in the UDC:

- a special classification is possible (087.5)
- it is shown within the individual classes,
  but in a separate alphabetical order
- no special display at all.

The changes made, for example, by the Bibliographie de la France in September 1986 are a good example of a feasible further adaptation to the UDC. A comparison of the sequence of its subject groups in the Bibliographie de la France with those, for example, of the Deutsche Bibliographie, shows also what possibilities of interpretations, and thereby variations, the UDC leaves up to a user.

6. Closing remarks

In order to achieve comparability between national bibliographies in the results of indexing, their differences in construction must be halted, an urgent but expensive task. A prerequisite for it would be a comparative investigation and synoptic presentation of the structure of the national differences. In connection with that would be an effort—in collaboration with the publishers of the internationally used classification systems—to lay down firmly internationally acceptable guidelines with respect to

- the order of subject groups
- the scope/range of contents within each subject group
- the comparability of the hierarchical orders.

Only the application of reasonably uniform or comparable characteristics in designating content for the object of a bibliographic entry can guarantee an effective world-wide exchange of information.

Footnotes:

[1]Recommendation 11 in: International Congress on National Bibliographies, Paris, 10-15 September 1977, Final Report (PGI-77 / Conf. 401 / Col. 11) - Paris : Unesco, 1978, p. 12.

[2]IFLA International Office for UBC: Guidelines for the National Bibliographic Agency and the National Bibliography (PGI-79 / WS / 18) - Paris : Unesco, 1979, p. 21, 35-36, 39-41. (Cited as: Guidelines)

[3]Unesco: Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, adopted by the General Conference at its 13th session, Paris, 19 November 1964. This classification is based on the UDC; it comprises 23 subject groups and is used in the Belgian NB.

[4]Whitaker.

[5]Cf. Guidelines, footnote 2, p. 3.

[6]International Guide to MARC Database and Service : National Magnet. Tape and Online Services. Ed. by Dieter Wolf and Francine Conrad. - 2., rev. and enl. ed. - Frankfurt am Main : Deutsche Bibliothek, 1986.

[7]Conrad, Francine. National Magnetic Tape Services : Current Status and Outlook. Paper delivered at the IFLA General Conference Nairobi, 1984.

[8]Japan.

[9]Countries having national bibliographic magnetic tape services are in South-east Asia Malaysia and the Philippines, in Latin America Venezuela, in

Eastern, respectively South eastern part of Europe, Yugoslavia.

[10]Boy, Joachim. Nationalbibliographien Schwarzafrikas : Entwicklungen und heutiger Stand. - Köln : Greven, 1981.

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[11]Buch und Buchhandel in Zahlen. - Frankfurt am Main : Buchhändler-Vereinigung. 1982 edition, p. 48. 1986 edition, p. 56-57.

[12]Synoptic Tables Concerning the Current National Bibliographies. Comp. by Gerhard Pomassl and a working group of the Deutsche Bücherei. - Berlin : Bibliotheksverb. d. DDR; Leipzig : Deutsche Bücherei, 1975. (Cited as: Pomassl). An up-to-date new edition was proposed in 1986 by the IFLA Section on Bibliography.

[13]Sukiasian, E. R. Survey of Classification Schemes Used in National Bibliographies. IFLA General Conference München 1983.

Sukiasian, E. R. Classification Systems in National Bibliography : Survey and Recommendations. - IFLA General Conference Nairobi 1984.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section:
Bibliography/Cataloguing/Classification

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131-BIBCO-5-E

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY by P R LEWIS

Abstract

In the context of publishing trends and technical developments since 1977, the paper examines the functions of the national bibliography as an instrument of bibliographic control, as an information resource on the country's cultural and scientific interests and achievements, and as a supportive service for the country's libraries. It concludes that the future lies chiefly in the last of these three functions, and with the 'national bibliographic database' replacing the national bibliography.

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

P R Lewis

The recommendations of the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies first endorsed the concept of universal bibliographic control, next emphasised the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a "prerequisite of universal bibliographic control", and then went on to recognise "the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in national bibliographic control".

This placing of the national bibliography in the centre of national and universal bibliographic control was an important advance on the ideas which came from the 1977 Congress's predecessor, the 1950 Unesco Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographic Services. In Knud Larsen's Manual on National Bibliographic Services, which closely reflects the thinking of the 1950 Unesco Conference, a more simple proposition was put forward:

> "If each nation could produce a current national bibliography... these bibliographies taken together would form a current world bibliography."

Before 1977 it was recognised that the mere compilation and accumulation of national bibliographies was not enough to serve a useful purpose. At the very least, it was necessary to provide for the people of every nation to be able to have access to the national bibliographies of other nations, since bibliographic control cannot be achieved without access.

In the years between, and the years following, these two conferences a great deal of work has been done in IFLA and elsewhere to facilitate this access. Thanks to the UBC programme and the International MARC programme (now joined together as the UBCIM programme), we have international standards for the

description and structure of national bibliographic records which make it possible for them to be used even if the user is unfamiliar with the language in which they are written. There are standard MARC formats for the communication of such records in machine-readable form between the national bibliographic agencies of different countries, and between them and their own user communities. And there has grown up an international network in which magnetic-tape versions of the records in current national bibliographies are already being made available to users across national boundaries. In this way, for example, all the records in the British National Bibliography are now accessible to the library communities of North America, Australasia and a number of European countries; and here in the United Kingdom, we expect to be adding to the database of Library of Congress MARC records, which we have long made available to our own library community, the new UNIMARC records of French publications soon to be available from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

However, a magnetic tape database is not the same thing as a bibliography. The international MARC network is, in general, regulated by Recommended Forms of Agreement for the Exchange of MARC records, drawn up and revised from time to time by the International MARC Advisory Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries; and in all these recommended forms there is a standard clause forbidding the recipient national bibliographic agency from using the MARC tapes to reproduce the national bibliography of the originating country. In fact, the international MARC network is being used almost exclusively for the trading and exchange of cataloguing data; and, although this is something recommended by both the 1950 and the 1977 Congresses as an important role for the national bibliography, it is a function carried out very effectively by the Library of Congress

for nearly 90 years in a country which is still without a national bibliography of the kind they recommend.

If it cannot be said that the exchange of cataloguing data is in itself an aspect of bibliographic control, and if we are to discuss the future of the national bibliography in the light of the 1977 Congress's recommendations, we must next consider more closely what are the nature and purpose of bibliographic control, at any level.

The term was not very clearly defined by the Congress but, in order to give to its recommendations their fullest possible weight, the definition which emerges has to be something like this:

> Bibliographic control comes from the systematic and comprehensive collection, organisation and dissemination of information about documents; and its purpose is to enable all potential users of the documents to identify, locate and gain access to every document useful for their particular purposes. Location and access are of equal importance with identification: for the literature of a subject, or of a nation, or of the world, cannot be said to be under bibliographic control if the systems of collection, organisation and dissemination of bibliographic information (however efficient they may be) do not lead to the documents to which the information refers being made available, in one way or another, to those who wish to use them.

In the final analysis, therefore, bibliographic control is only effective when it is based on actual collections of documents which are available for users, at least as a last resort when all other sources of access to the documents fail.

At the international level, this is the chief reason why the establishment of a world bibliography is not sufficient to secure universal bibliographic control, even if access to the bibliography were possible in all countries of the world. To put it into terms of the IFLA core programmes, UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) and UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) are indivisible, and the ultimate goal of one cannot be achieved ahead of the ultimate goal of the other. If the library world is seen in the image of a huge, multi-ethnic restaurant, UAP organises the kitchens and UBC prepares the menus. The diners can only obtain the dishes of their choice by using the menus; but if what is on the menus can't be produced from the kitchens, they cannot get their nourishment by eating the menus instead.

At the national level, the implications of this definition are also clear: if the national bibliography is to function effectively as a major instrument of national bibliographic control, it has to be a catalogue rather than a bibliography.

To my mind, that is the basic reason why legal deposit is so important a foundation for the national bibliography. The 1977 Congress advocates legal deposit for ensuring accuracy and reliability in the records included in the national bibliography, and in this it follows the same line as almost every earlier champion of the form; but, although the construction of records by direct examination of the items they represent is an important principle of bibliography and library cataloguing, there are plenty of examples of so-called "trade bibliographies", based on publishers' announcements rather than on copies of the books announced, which are perfectly reliable for most purposes of identification and citation.

Besides, legal deposit is a very imperfect way of ensuring the comprehensiveness of coverage which is another necessary quality of the national bibliography as an instrument of bibliographic control. However well-framed, legal deposit laws are difficult to administer in practice, and generally unpopular with publishers, and at the very least they inhibit that quality of timeliness which is the third essential requirement of effective bibliographic control. They cannot provide incentives to publishers, they can only threaten punishments which, if inflicted, reduce the spirit of willing co-operation between the trade and the libraries without which progress is only painfully made.

Characteristically, the trade bibliography can always beat the national bibliography in terms of coverage and timeliness -- and for this reason, many of the national bibliographic agencies use it, where it exists, for the purpose of monitoring the performance of their legal deposit arrangements. But, however useful as an information resource, the trade bibliography cannot replace the national bibliography as an instrument of national bibliographic control, simply because it carries no assurance whatever that any item in it is located in any library or other collection in its own or any other country.

In summary, then, the national bibliography's future may be said to depend upon its function as the catalogue of the collection, whether actual or notional, formed by the implementation of legal deposit laws; and its role in bibliographic control is secured so long as that collection is maintained.

But national bibliographies are not only instruments of national bibliographic control. They were conceived, and many came into existence, long before the conception of 'bibliographic control', with distinct and important functions as information resources. Perhaps the most succinct and authoritative

statement on what those functions are was made by Mme Malclès, in Unesco's Bibliographic Services Throughout the World (1955):

> "Every national bibliography, in providing an inventory of all printed matter produced in a country, becomes the very expression of that country's scientific and publishing activity; it spreads a knowledge of achievements in these fields throughout all other centres of culture; and it serves as an indispensible source for anyone wishing to obtain absolutely reliable information, whether for the compilation of a minor bibliography, or for that of library catalogues. Completeness and exactness - in short, strict accuracy - are its intrinsic qualities."

The first part of this proposition is echoed in Barbara Bell's paper at this seminar, which speaks of the national bibliography as "a mirror that reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by listing its publishing output."

Now, even if one accepts that the "very expression" or "mirror" of scientific and cultural achievements and interests is contained in published documents -- rather than in works of art, industrial artefacts, and so on -- it is certainly more difficult to accept at the end of the 20th century than it was in the middle (when Mme Malclès was writing) that this expression is mirrored solely or chiefly in the products of a country's own publishers.

Even in the UK, where the publishing output in terms of the number of new titles per year is amongst the largest in the world and expanding at a faster rate than almost any other, this is not true. In spite of the abundance of British publishing, most of our academic and research libraries spend a substantial portion of their acquisitions budgets on the procurement of publications from other countries; and most public libraries, too, acquire significant quantities of new publications from overseas.

How much less true it must be at the other end of the spectrum in, say, a developing country with a relatively small domestic market for a newly emerging publishing industry of its own, a hunger for technology and education which can only be met from the literature of other countries, and many of whose innovators, writers and thinkers must publish outside their own country if they are to reach the audiences with whom they need to communicate.

In neither case can a national bibliography give anything better than a partial and distorted image of the interests and achievements of the societies within the country's borders.

If, in short, the sum of a country's interests and needs is always greater than what can be accommodated by the operation of legal deposit, there are yet further problems for the national bibliography in its function as mirror or reflecting pool which have taken on great significance in the ten years since the International Congress.

For example, in UK we publish predominantly in the English language, and the growth of English as an international language has been very marked in this time. There are expanding world markets for English-language books and journals on which the UK publishing industry depends for about 40% of its total earnings, in the face of increasing competition from the publishing industries in other English-language countries. It would be very strange if a similar proportion of its publishing activity -- its commissioning of books and authors -- were not devoted rather to feeding the cultural and scientific interests of the overseas markets than to reflecting those of its own country; and the same must be broadly true of its competitors.

In practice, this has been turned to some advantage by the British Library, since it provides some opportunities for export earnings on our own account -- on the basis that wherever a British publisher can sell a book to a library, we should be able to sell a UKMARC record to go with it. This reciprocity of interest is also one of the driving forces of our Cataloguing-in-Publication programme, wherein we help the publisher to market his book overseas through the international MARC network, in return for the good quality advance information of his titles which, with CIP, compensates for the deficiencies of legal deposit in respect of timeliness.

But it works the other way round as well. There are some overseas publishers in the English language -- the Netherlands is one country which comes to mind -- who see the British Isles and North America as their primary markets, and who consequently have no great incentive to contribute effectively to their own country's national bibliography. In the same way, there have been British publishers who preferred their books to go into the Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication programme and not into the British Library's.

Then we must take account of the rise of the multinationals, companies which publish simultaneously, or indifferently, in more than one country; and of the very numerous rights agreements for particular titles between publishers in different countries, which allow the plates or proof sheets for a book to be produced in one country and printed from in both, with cost-sharing and profit ratios related to pre-agreed market shares. When all these growing complexities of modern publishing are taken into consideration, the place of publication is becoming more and more an accidental feature and less and less a significant indicator of national interest.

It must be evident from these considerations alone, and before even the impending arrival of large-scale on-demand publishing by means of electronically stored texts and facsimile transmission across national borders, that the national bibliography as a comprehensive resource of the national culture has a very uncertain future; though that is not to say that it will not have a long residual life in this role in those countries which are somewhat nearer the middle of the developmental spectrum than the two extreme cases which I have given.

But if it is not the sum of publications covered by the national bibliography which encompasses the country's needs and interests as a whole, where is such an encompassment to be found? Of course, it is in the sum of the collections in all the country's libraries, whatever the provenance of the individual documents in them and whatever the basis of their collection and preservation policies. The collections in the national library and the small town public library, in the large university and in the industrial research centre -- these are what the nation has used, or will use, or believes it ought to use, to pursue its scientific and social interests and to absorb and add to its cultural achievements. That is why the libraries are there: that is why we have libraries at all.

It is collectively the catalogues of all these collections which are truly the basis of national bibliographic control. The best future for the national bibliography lies in its addressing itself to carry out its own more limited tasks in ways which most fruitfully assist the creation and articulation of these catalogues, and the effectiveness with which the nation's library collections are built up, documented and made available to their users.

Seen in this light, the second part of Mme. Malclès' definition:

> "an indispensible source for anyone wishing to obtain absolutely reliable information, whether for the compilation of a minor bibliography, or for that of library catalogues..."

at once assumes a greater significance than the first. Let us then substitute for her phrase "minor bibliography" the range of bibliographic data which supports and assists the processes of book selection, acquisition, collection management, document delivery in all kinds of library; and co-operative programmes and network relationships between libraries in all these areas.

To achieve this, we must stop thinking in terms of the national bibliography as such, and think in terms of the national bibliographic service. It might be possible to design a single bibliography which was capable of assisting all these library functions: indeed, the British National Bibliography was designed to assist many of them more than 37 years ago, and has in its time been used for nearly all these purposes. But the design stage was more than 20 years before the computers came to libraries; and in 1987 there is none of these supportive functions which cannot be carried out more effectively through the computer than through the national bibliography as such.

For example, although the bibliographic records created from the legal deposit constitute, as we have seen, a comprehensive resource for the purposes neither of national bibliographic control nor of bibliographic support, the national bibliographic agency which creates them can make a maximal contribution to both by providing them to its own library constituencies and trading them for the records created by those other bibliographic agencies

whose domestic publishing output contains items of potential value to its own libraries, and making these available too.

The only practical way of doing this is through the medium of the machine-readable record; and similarly, the only practical way of articulating a truly comprehensive resource for the purposes of national bibliographic control is to connect the catalogues of all the important libraries in machine-readable form with each other and with the national bibliographic agency.

And what, then, of the national bibliography as a system of information storage and retrieval? The ten years since the International Congress have surely witnessed sufficiently that, wonderful in the past as have been the retrieval techniques developed and operated in the traditional constructions of bibliography by means of the disciplines of classification, relational indexing and so on, the power of the computer with its own disciplines of Boolean arithmetic, string-searching and the like, now outstrips them in efficiency and effectiveness. The residual diseconomies which inhibit easy availability and user access are by now almost all to do with telecommunication links and distances; and, with Compact Disc technology already almost with us on the national bibliographic service scene, they will no longer stand in our way.

The day of the published national bibliography is coming to an end, and the day of the published national bibliographic database will soon be here to take its place.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division: Bibliographic control

Section: Bibliography / Cataloguing / Classification and Indexing

158-BIBCO-9-E

Development of the Tanzania National Bibliography since the 1977 Congress on National Bibliographies

by

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INTRODUCTION

This paper attempts to survey the development of the national bibliography of Tanzania since the 1977 Congress. It assesses how far the various Congress recommendations have been fulfilled and pinpoints problems encountered. Finally, the paper provides suggestions for solving certain evident problems so as to strengthen national bibliographic control, a pre-requisite for Universal Bibliographic Control.

THE EARLY YEARS

When the International Congress on National Bibliographies was convened in Paris in 1977, Tanzania was already publishing a national bibliography. First titled Printed in Tanzania, the bibliography was started in 1969. It was issued annually with monthly list being introduced in 1983. Its present title, Tanzania National Bibliography (TNB), was adopted in 1977, immediately after the International Congress on National Bibliographies.

At first, the bibliography was being prepared by a one man Legal Deposit Unit at the National Central Library in Dar es Salaam. It listed publications printed in Tanzania and deposited with the two Legal Deposit libraries in the country namely the Tanzania Library Services Board (TLSB) and the University of Dar es Salaam Library.

However, as the years went by, the importance of national bibliographic control gained momentum. Certain changes and developments became necessary. First, the Legal Deposit law was revised in 1975 inorder to increase the number of copies to be deposited. The law also added non-printed publications, audio-visual materials and the new media in the list of items to be

deposited. Secondly, following recommendations of the 1977 Congress the status of the then one man Legal Deposit Unit was eleveted. A Working Party appointed by the Director of TLSB in 1981 to review and suggest better ways of bibliographic control in Tanzania, strongly recommended the establishment of a National Bibliographic Agency as a department within TLSB administrative structure.(1) The Working Party, following Unesco guidelines, strongly advised the grouping of national bibliographic control activities under this Agency.(2) It further recommended the preparation of bibliographic records following international standards, their publication in various bibliographic tools including TNB and their distribution to library, information and book industry communities nationally and internationally. The Working Party was convinced that by so doing TLSB would fulfill its responsibility and obligation of implementing the 1977 Congress recommendations and resolutions and contribute to the long term objectives of IFLA's UBC Programme.

THE AGENCY

The National Bibliographic Agency of Tanzania started functioning as a department of the National Central Library in Dar es Salaam in 1983. It operates under five sections namely Document Procurement; Document Processing; Data Base; Serials Procurement, Processing and Numbering; and Products and Services. These sections attempt to implement the Agency's objectives and programmes.

Among the Agency's major programmes include the National Document Gathering Programme which is partly based on the Legal Deposit Law; Bibliographic Description of documents procured; Introduction and Promotion of Standards including ISBN, ISSN and

other ISO/Unesco recommended standards in information and documentation; Development of a National Bibliographic Data Base; Publication and Distribution of Bibliographic Records including the production of TNB; and Participation in Regional and International Programmes such as ISDS. The author has already reported about the development of these programmes in other publications.(3)

While four years might be a very short time to judge the development of a national bibliographic control activity, we may conclude with pride that the formation of the National Bibliographic Agency after the 1977 Congress has been a turning point in successfully developing and establishing the necessary machinery for an effective national bibliographic control. The foundation so far laid by the Agency and the commitment of TLSB in this respect seem to indicate that the long term objective of total bibliographic control of the national literature of Tanzania will one day be realized.

THE LEGAL DEPOSIT

The basis for producing TNB is the Legal Deposit. The Libraries (Deposit of Books) Act, 1962 and Libraries (Deposit of Books) Order, 1963 enabled University of Dar es Salaam Library and Tanzania Library Services Board receive one copy each of all books printed in Tanzania.(4) (5) However, as pointed out earlier, the 1963 Order was reviewed when the Act establishing Tanzania Library Services Board was revised in 1975. Under the new Act, "it is the duty of every person who prints or produces or causes to be printed or produced in Tanganyika any book or other literary work intended for sale or public distribution or exhibition,

whether in consideration of any fee or otherwise to supply to the Board, free of charge and within one month, not less than two copies of such a book or other literary work."(6) The term book has also been taken in its widest sense to include all materials kept in a library.

Although the Legal Deposit Legislation was revised before the 1977 Congress, it never the less contains primary recommendations of the International Congress.(7) The Law also contains a substantial amount of the elements suggested in Unesco Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation.(8) However, something more could be done to improve this law and we think its now appropriate to revise it so as to include aspects like objectives of legal deposit, statute and regulations, accompanying information, receipts, and relationship between this law and the Copyright law. The law should also emphasize the compilation of TNB as one of the objectives of Legal Deposit. It should clearly state that the Agency produce TNB regularly and without fail. Finally, the present Legal Deposit arrangement is a section within Tanzania Library Services Board Act. We feel that such an arrangement shadows the importance of Legal Deposit and would prefer resorting to earlier system whereby one law covered various depository libraries including the National Bibliographic Agency.

MATERIALS RECORDED

TNB records all publications received through Legal Deposit. First issues and title changes of serials are also listed. Conference and meeting papers solicited directly from Authors are also included. The bibliography does not record publications not belo-

nging to the national imprint. Also, while TNB includes records of national materials in all languages and 'tribal venaculars' as recommended by the 1977 International Congress, it does not record materials in Non-Roman script. Beside this practise being out of line with the Congress recommendations, it means that, certain useful materials received by the Agency, especially those in Arabic script, are not recorded. The problem here is not that much on language and script expertise but on printing the bibliography in two or three different scripts. However, with influence of Islam and Arabic gaining momentum in many parts of Africa, it is hoped that a solution to this problem will be found in the near future.

PRESENTATION AND FREQUENCY OF TNB

Each monthly issue of TNB is now produced in mimeographed loose leaves form on an international paper size with clear cover and a title page containing necessary recommended information. While before the 1977 Congress it was possible to produce industrially printed TNB, the rise in printing costs have forced as to resort to cheap cyclostyle duplicating methods for both monthly and annual issues. Naturally the quality is affected in this case but it is hoped that circumstances will improve as and when the economy gets better.

The introduction appearing in each issue gives details such as the Legal Deposit being the basis for the records, coverage, frequency, arrangement and other information recommended as being important in every national bibliography. The records in the bibliography are arranged in classified order following Dewey

Decimal Classification Scheme (DDC). There is an alphabetical author, title, series and editor index appearing at the end of the classified arrangement. The greatest weakness in presentation and frequency of this tool is the delay in its publication. It is more than a year behind schedule. Among the reasons causing this delay include shortage of experienced manpower and poor work efficiency. Proper work organisation and systematic document processing is required within the National Bibliographic Agency so that materials can be treated much faster and records published early enough in TNB. While introduction of modern technology is seen as a measure of improving work efficiency, we feel that the international communty should now establish guidelines or manuals on systematic organisation and work flow in National Bibliographic Agencies. Such tools will assist professionals of Third Word countries improve work perfomance and hopefully, increase speed in document processing.

CONTENTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Bibliographic records appearing in TNB have improved quite a lot since the 1977 Congress. While before 1982 records were compiled following only the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) 1967 Text, both IFLA's ISBD's and AACR 2 are used in preparing bibliographic records for the national bibliography. Also, the introduction in Tanzania of ISBN and ISSN by the National Bibliographic Agency means that these data elements now appear in certain records published in the bibliography. The aim is to ensure that each record is as comprehensive as possible. However, the low standard of publishing in the country presents particular

problems with time-consuming implications when preparing bibliographic records. Many books are produced without following recommended standards. It is common to find books without title pages or imprint information. To overcome this problem the Agency has started a programme for introducing standardization in national publications. Staff of the Agency give talk on some ISO standards during seminars and meetings of local publishers and editors. The response has been very encouraging so far. The role of a national bibliographic agency in a Third World country should therefore be not only the receipt of Legal Deposit Materials but also the seeing to it that the materials published are of acceptable publication standards.

The construction of headings of each bibliographic record follows strictly the AARC2. However, due to poor development of our Authority List, construction of headings for both personal and corporate names has been a problem. Government bodies such as ministries and other public organisations, change names, expand jurisdiction or revert to old formulations so frequently that manitoring these changes becomes very painful. A number of non-governmental institutions are also in the habit of using varying forms of the same name, even within the same publications. Also since Kiswahili and English are the main languages used in Tanzania, majority of corporate names are in these two languages. The use of 'see' and 'see also' references is therefore necessary. However, since Laws in Tanzania are still made in English, official names of governmental institutions and public corporations are in English language. The Kiswahili names are therefore in many cases not official and are subjected to different versions. Compiling an Authority List in such instances becomes time-

consuming. Never the less, it is now clear that in order to standardize both personal and corporate names, a proper Authority List of Tanzanian Names is a necessisty. Such a list will satify national information needs and provide a base against which TNB headings could be checked and constructed. Our Agency has decided to concentrate on this project and has given it a top priority. We would very much appreciate receiving ideas and assistance in realizing this objective.

DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF TNB

TNB is available through subscription or exchanged with other national bibliographies. The exchange of TNB with other national bibliographies of Africa has been very positive following recommendations of the African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC) of which our country is a founding member. Many libraries and information centres in Western Europe and America are subscribers of this tool. However, the number of copies sold or exchanged outside the country is still small. On the other hand, the availability in Tanzania of various national bibliographies is far from satisfactory. This situation is bound to frustrate the development of the UBC concept. We feel that the international community should direct efforts towards this problem and take the necessary steps in ensuring the availability of bibliographic records in all parts of the world.

Nationally, TNB is available at subsidized subscription rates to libraries, booktrade and information communities. However, the number of subscribers is also very small. Also, while it is known that TNB is used nationally as a current awareness, book selection

and cataloguing tool, we are still not aware of the extent of its use in these aspects. We know of a good number of libraries and information centres who instead of using existing bibliographic data, create fresh records each time they add new titles to their collection. We therefore feel that there is a need of carrying out studies in this area and hopefully direct efforts to discourage the tendency of "inventing the wheel". TNB should also be more publicised than hitherto.

CONCLUSION

Recently, the validity and usefulness of international conferences and congresses has come under fire with people expressing dissatisfaction in the overall outcome of these meetings. Some have said that they are a wastage of time, money and nothing useful comes out of them. We don't feel that way, at least not with the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies. We feel that the Conference did provide very useful guidelines and recommendations which have assisted us all these ten years to shape, develop and improve our national bibliography. We look forward into the future with application of modern technology, introduction of Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) and an attempt at Card Services as possible areas which will receive the necessary attention. Finally, despite enumerated problems, we aspire to make TNB a cumulation of authoritative and comprehensive bibliographic records of the national imprint of Tanzania.

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